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FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
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To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,500—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1895.

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Chafed Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache. Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate). Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat. Private report from Limasso', Cyprus, states:—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
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F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th Oct.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	L. H. Moule	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.I. CARTHAGE	[illegible]	M. De Horne	30th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 1, 1895

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Dco. BALDUINO 17th Oct. 1895.
S. S. SINGAPORE 14th Nov. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sep. 20, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 12th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 10th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, about the 16th October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, about the 12th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 12th October, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ADEN VIA SHEHER AND MOKALLA.

S. S. "ILEAFAEE," will LEAVE BOMBAY, for the above Ports from the Victoria Dock, No. 16, on the 7th day of October, 1895.

NASIR BIN AHMED,
Agent.
24, 26, New Cazi Street, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIROSHIMA MARU," 3,170 Tons, Captain ANDERSON, will SAIL on or about the 14th Oct. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK.

GUNS, HAMMERLESS.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D.-B. C.-F. GUN, 12-bore, Anson and Deely's Patent, lever treble grip action, automatic safety bolting, left barrel choke	420 0	467 0
D.-B. C.-F. 12-bore GUN as above, but of superior quality	630 0	700 0
D.-B. C.-F. 12-bore GUN Rogers' Patent, top lever treble grip action, automatic safety bolting, left barrel choke	312 0	347 0

GUNS WITH HAMMERS.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a
D.-B. C.-F. GUN 12-bore, top lever double bolt, snap action, rebounding locks, hammers below line of sight, percussion fence action, Damascus barrels, left choke, engraved, highly finished	220 0	245 0
Do. do. do. Superior finish	290 0	323 0
Do. do. 12-bore, double grip action, rebounding locks, left barrel choke, engraved, &c.	136 0	152 0
Do. do. Superior	178 0	198 0
Do. do. Extra superior quality and finish	200 0	223 0
Do. do. 16-bore	235 0	262 0
Do. do. 20-bore	178 0	198 0
MUZZLE-LOADING, Single Barrel.	40 0	48 0
Do. Double Barrel	63 0	70 0

RIFLES.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
EXPRESS AND OTHER RIFLES—		
D.-B. B.-L. C.-F. Express Rifle, 500 bore.	420 0	467 0
Do. do. 450 bore.	420 0	467 0

RIFLES.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
S.-B. B.-L. C.-F. Sporting Rifle, 500 bore, Martini-Henry action, pistol hand stock	210 0	234 0
COLT'S LIGHTNING MAGAZINE EXPRESS RIFLE (10 shots), 500 bore	104 0	116 0
COLT'S NEW LIGHTNING MAGAZINE RIFLES, 22 calibre	90 0	100 0
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No. 1 fires Bulleted Breech Caps No. 1	43 0	48 0
No. 3 fires Bulleted Breech Caps, No. 3	55 0	61 8
S.-B. B.-L. ROOK RIFEE, 220 bore, side lever, superior pistol hand	105 0	117 0
S.-B. B.-L ROOK RIFLE, 360 bore Martini action, superior pistol hand	130 0	145 0
S.-B. B.-L. ROOK RIFLE, 380 bore, side lever, superior pistol hand	105 0	117 0
QUACKENBUSH SAFETY RIFLE.	32 0	35 8

REVOLVERS.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ARMY AND NAVY REGULATION—		
Blued	96 0	107 0
Plated	105 0	117 0
WEBLEY'S MARK I—		
Blued	110 0	123 0
Plated	125 0	139 0
BRITISH BULL DOG, 450—		
Blued	45 0	50 0
Plated	50 0	55 8
COLT'S SPECIAL TARGET—		
Plated	105 0	117 0
COLT'S ARMY DOUBLE ACTION, 476	92 0	103 0
COLT'S DERINGER, 410 R. F.	18 0	20 0

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TWEEDS,
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HOMESPUNS,
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"BUY A RELIABE,"
"SUN HAT"

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
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Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

JULIUS BLÜTHNER.

OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical **BLUTHNER** events, have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.

It was in the middle of the seventies my first **BLUTHNER** journey to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the **BLUTHNER** magnificent spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.

A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical **PIANOS** enthusiasm, sat at a grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the company **GRANDS** dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped **UPRIGHTS** into the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEEP AT BAY The human foes in hot climate—the Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, Rheumatism, Gout, Stone in the Bladder, and Habitual Constipation by FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the only best and reliable weapon that can be recommended. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.

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LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
LADIES' SHOES
NOW SHOWING AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK.

	Rs.	a.	
PATENT COURT SHOES	2	6	per Pair.
CHARLES IX. MOROCCO SHOES	2	6	„
MOROCCO COURT SHOES, Beaded Toes	2	14	„
TAN KID COURT SHOES, Beaded Toes	3	12	„
THE "DOROTHY" Patent Court Shoes	4	12	„

A Splendid Assortment of Children's Shoes in Stock.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
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REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS for LADIES are the most convenient and comfortable. Thoroughly antiseptic. Indispensable for travelling. Rs. 2 per Dozen. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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WE carry a large stock, which includes every needful article.

Hot Water Bottles, Ice Caps, Air Pillows and Cushions, Oil Silks, Bandages and Belts of all kinds, Feeding Cups, Spoons, Bottles, Tumblers and Tubes, Disinfectants and Apparatus, Surgical Hosiery, Flesh Gloves and Rubbers, Inhalers, Trusses, Soda Water and Champagne Taps, Enemas and Douches, Waterproof Sheets and Sheetings, Bed Cradles, Slings,

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Ready for Immediate Delivery.
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YOU CANNOT GO TO HASTINGS FOR A SEA BATH EVERY DAY,

BUT YOU CAN HAVE A SEA BATH AT HOME

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KEMP'S IMPROVED BATH AMMONIA

which renders BATHING, A LUXURY INDEED.

Changes the character of the Daily Bath entirely.

Re. 1 per large Bottle.
Should be in every Household.

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TO ALL STEAM USERS.
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A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

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TO MAKE THE WEAK FEEL STRONG,
THE STRONG FEEL STRONGER,
THE OLD FEEL YOUNG,
THE YOUNG FEEL YOUNGER

is the aim of many much-advertised medicines, but results are often more than doubtful.

A GENUINE REMEDY,

which will prove a boon as a Tonic and Pick-me-Up for general use, suitable for every occasion and permanent in its effect is

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
RS. 3 PER BOTTLE.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts, Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

EVENING CONCERT,

in Aid of the "BOWEN" CHURCH BUILDING FUND
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

PROGRAMME:

1 Duet. Piano and Harmonium ...Il Travatore .... Miss WALTON and Mr. H. F. GOOD.
2 Soprano Song ...Serenade.....................Grant. (With Violin Obligato.) Mrs. FARLOW.
3 Piano Solo.........Grand Caprice Aerion. Woollenkampt. Miss WALTON.
4 Tenor Song .....On Conway Quay... ..Trotore. Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
5 Oboe Solo ....Solo de Concert..........Verroust. Mr. A. HENDERSON.
6 Soprano Song ...The Day has a Thousand Joys ....Kellie. Miss MORRIS.
7 Instrumental Duet ....La Carita ....Rossini. Messrs. CARROLL and DOVE.
8 Glee ....Bells of St. Michael's Tower ....Stewart.

INTERMISSION 5 MINUTES.

9 Piano Solo ....Rondo Capriccioso .....Mendelssohn. Signor SCRINZI.
10 Baritone Solo ...Eternal Rest..............Piccolomini. (With Harmonium Obligato by Mr. GOOD.) Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
11 Duet. Violin and Piano ....Marche Funebre.........Chopin. The Misses PEDRAZA.
12 Soprano Solo ......Island of Dreams......S. Adams. Mrs. FARLOW.
13 Gavotte ....Pizzicato....................Arranged by Stella. Messrs. STELLA, MASON, and SOUNDY (1st Violins). Messrs. MAIN, SCHNEIDER, and JOST (2nd Violins). Mr. A. RHENIUS (Flute). Mr. COSTA (Cello). Mr. F. S. DOVE (Piano).
14 Glee ....The Dawn of Day ......S. Reay.

To commence at 9 P.M.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.—Also Tickets at Rs. 2 each.

RE THE ESTATE OF ROBERT HILL WILSON, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ROBERT HILL WILSON, late of Broach, in the Presidency of Bombay, who died at Broach, on the 15th day of June, 1895, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose Estate were granted on the 1st day of October, 1895, to Robert Thomas Wilson, Esq., the duly constituted Attorney of Mrs. RUTH REBECCA WILSON, the Sole Executrix named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Robert Thomas Wilson, Esq., Bank of Bombay, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property belonging to him, are required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1895.

BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTIONS.

SUIT No. 152 OF 1893.

LACHMINARAYAN MAKANLAL and GOVINDRAM MANIRAJ, of Bombay, Hindoos, residing at Hathras, and carrying on business in Bombay, at Kalbadevi Road, under the name and Firm of MAKANLAL GOVINDRAM, by means of their Moonim GURMUKHRAI RAMDAYAL .... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS.

JAMNABAI, widow and Executrix of the late THUCKER TRICUM NATHU, deceased, residing at Vadni Gadi, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay .... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of SALE of immoveable property, dated 23rd day of September, 1895, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant Jamnabai, widow and Executrix of the late Tricum Nathu, deceased, the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiffs. All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Mody Bay Port Trust estate in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Fort, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 1883, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-five square yards and five-ninths of a square yard, and bounded as follows:—

That is to say on or towards the North by the vacant ground in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay; on or towards the South by the Carwar Street; on or towards the East by the vacant ground in the possession of the said Trustees; and on or towards the West by the Frere Road and which said premises are in possession of Jamnabai, Executrix of the said Tricum Nathu.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having right in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 28th day of October, 1895, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1895.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

NEWAR! NEWAR!!

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins ....Rs.	10-8	per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas... "	6-8	" 100
Vevey Courts ...... "	6-0	" 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-8 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 28th October, 1895 for the purchase of the following unserviceable Stores in the small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

BRASS FILING ....cwt.	101	0 0
BRASS OLD .... " "	414	3 20

The articles may be seen daily between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Deposit required to accompany the Tender Rs. 500 in Government Promissory or Currency Notes.

Full particulars regarding Bond of Agreement, printed Forms of Tenders, &c., are procurable on payment of Annas Four from this Office.

J. L. FIXOTT, MAJOR, R.A.,
Superintendent, S. A. A. Factory.
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 5th Oct., 1895.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Supari Baug, Parel, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, at 3-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 5th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd October, 1895, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Fort, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 30th September, 1895.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property advertised to take place on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., by order of the Receiver, has been POSTPONED until the 20th inst.

BONA-FIDE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, large Brussels carpets, &c., the property of the Raja of Radhunpore.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 7, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 gold chronometer watch.
1 gold hunting watch, by John Jones.
1 gold open-faced watch.
1 gold open-faced watch with gold-chain.
20 cases Worcester sauce in pints and half pints.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of drawing-room and other tables, conversation couches, easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, wardrobe, almyra, bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, tiffin baskets, brackets, spoons and forks in 26 pieces, knives and forks in 11 pieces, easel, &c.

By order of Noor Mahomed Tar Mahomed Maniar and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Abdool Rhaman.

145 Ivory cylinders out of 146. Diameter 3½ to 3¾ inches.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 second-hand mail phaeton.
1 office shigram with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 Japanese jinrickshaw.
1 Kathiawar milch goat with two kids.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WARI BUNDER ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Cowerji Dewji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Savallaram Ganooji and Savaliaram Malji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of December, 1892, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 23rd February, 10th April, and 6th June, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Wari Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards, together with the building or chawls built or standing thereon, and are bounded on the east by the property of Hirjibhoy Hormusjee, on the west by the Belvedere Hill Road, on the north by the property of Nensy Khyraz and Rahimtoolabhai Khyraz, being another portion of the land leased to the said mortgagors, and on the south by the said Wari Bunder Road, and which said premises are assessed under E Ward No. 7039, Street No. 17, and facing towards Wari Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Buildings, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture consisting of drawing-room suits, cabinets chiffoniers, marble tables, single and double, mirror-door almyras, wardrobes, clothes presses, dressing and washhand tables, glass and crockery, lamps, Brussels carpets, &c.

The property is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below the offices of Messrs. Volkart Bros., the remaining stock-in-trade of Ahmed Noor Mahomed and Co., dissolving partnership, consisting of teak and blackwood household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, marble tables, chiffoniers, cabinets, almyras, wardrobes, clothes presses, glass cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 140 of 1894.

Motichund Harruckchund and Choonilal Motichund ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Manockchund Kapoorchund ....Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the consent decree made herein on the 11th day of July 1895 and under instructions from the Defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery on account and at the risk of the abovenamed plaintiffs, viz.

2 bhikhvalis containing 4 emerald beads and 2 diamond beads.
1 jadav choodo containing 8 diamond ruby and emerald bangles.
1 brilliant galuband (necklace).
1 pearl necklace containing 29 pearls and 8 ruby beads.
1 brilliant and ruby necklace.
4 diamond bangles.
1 emerald bead weighing about 12½ rutties.
1 pair pearls (magaj) weighing about 23½ rutties.
21 ruby beads weighing about 36½ rutties.
5 brilliant pains and 1 brilliant weighing in all 25¼ rutties.
1 diamond and ruby necklace.
1 diamond and ruby watch chain.
12 emerald beads weighing about 41½ rutties.
1 bundle of pearls containing 43 beads.
1 gold hook.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building," Hornby Row, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" offices, the very valuable and artistic-seasoned black and teakwood complete suits of dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of superior polish and workmanship, made after English design, complete drawing-room suits, lined with rich silk tapestry and velvet, elegant revolving and plain topped office tables, handsome chiffoniers and cabinets, book-presses, very handsome and strong-made single and double mirror door almyras, dressing and washhand tables to match, easy and light chairs of various designs, marble-topped tables, ottomans, brass tables, teapoys, chairs, cradle, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 7, 1895.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will shortly invite Tenders for the execution of various works to be carried out in connexion with the erection of a BULK OIL INSTALLATION at Mody Bay South Reclamation. Plans and specifications can be seen on and after this date at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM and Co.,
Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort.
Bombay, 4th October, 1895.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

TENDERS FOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 257 Tons TEAK SCANTLINGS.

Specification can be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Samastipur, Tirhoot.

Tenders to be submitted on or before the 31st October, 1895, to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

H. P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. & N.-W. Ry.
Samastipur, 1st October, 1895.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........Yen	6,000,000 =	Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........	4,500,000 =	"	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... "	3,928,000 =	"	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS............	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA............	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On which interest is allowed as under, viz:—
If fixed for six months, 4 per cent. p. a.
If fixed for twelve months, 4½ per cent. p. a.
If fixed for two or three years, 4½ per cent. p. a.

Deposits are also received for shorter periods, the rates for which can be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,
BANGKOK,
BATAVIA,
BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA,
COLOMBO,
FOOCHOW,
HAMBURG,
HANKOW,
HIOGO,
ILOILO,
LYONS,
MANILA,
NAGASAKI,
NEW YORK,
PEKING,
PENANG,
RANGOON,
SAIGON,
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE,
TIENTSIN,
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE...Rs. 5
Packing and Postage extra.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—

McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

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Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

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Agent.

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,452½
Bank of Bengal	80,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	700
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	54
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	875
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,600xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	740
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	935
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	695
Colaba Land & Mills	4,900	700	...	dvdRs15	725
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	715
Currimbhoy Mill	860	1,000	1,000	40	882½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	25	705
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	495
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,335
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,880	250	250	dvdRs10	207½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,060	1,000	1,000	55	1,110
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	690	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	460	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,125
Madras United	358	1,000	2,000	100	3,070
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,735
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,280
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	560
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	500
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,405
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	775
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,365
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	860
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	15 12½	222½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	675
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	650
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	745
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	505

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,050
French	300	500	500	25	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Gingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	12½
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	5	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	340
Munmat M.	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	500xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	1,950
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	[illegible]	200	all	10 12	200 210
Volkart	—	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,060xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	200	5,750
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,450
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1½	230xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	340
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	147
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	200	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs72	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	530

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-2	Nom.
Gold Leaf	„	28-3	„
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	„	28	„
Do. do. new	„	27-14	
Australia bar Gold	„	28	
Bombay bar Gold	„	27-15	
Sovereigns	„	18-3	
Do. Dragons	„	18	
Silver 7	„	96-2	
Do. 17½	„	96-4	
Carolus	„	206-0	
Mexican	„	190-0	
[illegible] Plate		228-5	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Medows Street, 3-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer meeting, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mikado left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Muttra, Eden Hall, and Coromandel left the dock on Saturday.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant Medical College Library, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m.

MUSIC AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, will play a choice selection of music at St. George's Hospital, this evening, commencing at 5-30.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual religious fair, held in commemoration of the death of Peer Bara Miya, commences, to-day, at Memonwada Road, and will continue for seven days.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September last, was 2,700, the daily average being 90. The number of new admissions was 856. Parsees, 469; Hindus, 1,011; Mahomedans, 715; Christians, 505.

A BRAHMIN WIDOW COMMITS SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of Rakhmee, a Brahmin widow, aged forty years, residing at Angaria's Oart, Girgaum. The deceased's two sons had died, and her only living son was suffering from illness for some time past. On Friday last, Rakhmee was found missing from home, and on a search being made, her dead body was recovered from a well in the locality on the following morning. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning was returned.

CORRECTION.—Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, solicitors, write to us to state with reference to the Police Court case before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, reported in our issue of Friday, that Lukhmidas Nagardas stood charged with the offence of cheating, and not Ishwardas Tribhowandas, as is wrongly reported. Ishwardas Tribhowandas was the complainant in the matter.

THE NEW BANDORA BYE-LAWS.—At a general public meeting, held at Bandora, on the 3rd instant, to protest against the passing of the proposed bye-laws by the Bandora Municipality, Mr. Kajee Moolna Ahmed la Abdoola presided. Mr. Banjee Rowjee proposed, and it was seconded by Mr. Sumsoodin Shaik Muhammad, and carried, that this meeting considers that there is no necessity for the Bandora Municipality to adopt these bye-laws, and that a protest be made signed by the public of Bandora. Proposed by Mr. D. I. DeMonte, and seconded by Mr. Cassum Ebrahim Ootankar, and carried, that the following members form the committee:—Mr. Kakoo Miah, Mr. D. F. De Almeida, Mr. Banjee Rowjee, Mr. M. C. Pereira, and Mr. P. J. Braize secretary.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, at Mahim Bazaar Road, on view of the body of a Purdesee girl, named Ram Piaree, aged about five years, residing with her maternal uncle at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim. About fourteen days ago, in the evening, the deceased was playing in her uncle's shop, when she accidentally fell into a pan full of milk boiling on a fire-place, sustaining extensive burns all over her body. She was treated at home, but as she grew worse, the mother, on Thursday last, took her to J. N. Wadia's charitable dispensary at Mahim, whence after treatment deceased was conveyed home by the mother. On the following day the girl was again taken to the dispensary, but on arrival there the doctor pronounced her to be dead. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Poonja Hurri, aged twenty years, residing with his uncle at Bhuleshwar. The deceased was employed as a blacksmith in a coach factory at Duncan Road, and about ten days previous to his death he sustained a punctured wound on the heel of his left foot by treading accidentally on a nail while at work in the factory. The deceased took no notice of the wound, which appeared to be healed. About five days ago, Poonja complained of stiffness about the muscles of his neck, and could not fully open his mouth, and eventually his body was seized with spasms. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment, but the tetanic spasms increased in severity, and he died, yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

DETERMINED TO DESTROY HERSELF.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Sabian Francis, a native Christian woman, was brought up on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. In consequence of a quarrel with her husband, from whom she had received ill-treatment, she threw herself into a well with the intention of destroying herself. Her daughter seeing this act raised a cry, and a policeman ran up to the well and jumped into the water to save her. He said: "As soon as I jumped into the water the woman threw her arms round my neck." "Was it out of joy, as she found you risk your life for her sake?" asked the magistrate. Witness could not say whether it was out of a sense of obligation or out of a determination to destroy herself. The magistrate after strongly admonishing the woman discharged her with a warning, and she promised, never to repeat such an act.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Dhobi Talao, touching the death of Muncherji Shapoorjee Dhotivalla, a Parsee, aged thirty-seven years, residing with his brother at Charney Wady. The deceased, who was a "nussasalla" (corpse-bearer), was a little deaf, but he could see well, and was not lame. About 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 28th ultimo, the deceased was walking along Abdul Rehman Street, when he was accidentally knocked down by a tram-car going along that street in the opposite direction, and one of the wheels passed over his right leg, completely crushing it. Before the deceased was knocked down, the driver, it appears, had whistled and shouted out, but the deceased did not appear to have heard the warning, and the driver thereupon pulled in the horses and put on the brake, but the unfortunate man was so near that the driver could not stop the car in time and hence the accident. Muncherji was at once conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained under treatment. He, however, grew worse, and as the house surgeon pronounced the case to be hopeless his brother conveyed him home on Saturday, where the deceased expired at 9 o'clock in the evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregone acts was recorded.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—The case in which Alimahomed Virji, Nagji Nathu, and Devji Meghji were charged with attempt to cheat, came off for further hearing, before Rao Bahadur Bhatkhande, City Magistrate of Thana, on Tuesday last. The police prosecuted, and Messrs. M. K. Lalkaka and M. P. Asavaid, barristers-at-law, defended the first accused Alimahomed, the rest being unrepresented. The case for the prosecution was that, on the 17th September last, the second accused came to the shop of complainant Deva Teja, in company of first accused, to borrow Rs. 200, on the security of two silver kadlas. The complainant offered Rs. 175, and the second accused, at complainant's request, entered the transaction in his account book and signed it. The first accused was also requested to sign it—which he did. After this the third accused joined them at the shop. The complainant grew suspicious suddenly, and filed the ornaments to test the genuineness of the silver, and found that the metal under the silver coating was either brass or zinc. Just at the nick of time a policeman in plain clothes turned up, and the three accused were marched off to the police station. A Bania of the name of Velji alleged that he was also present at the shop at the time. In cross-examination the complainant admitted that he had not paid any money to the second accused. He was nearly being made a green horn but that the filing of the ornaments saved him; at the same time he admitted that his usual practice was to test and weigh ornaments carefully before accepting them for security. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday next.

A "SATURDAY POP."—The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Walker gave the first of some "concerts for the people" on Saturday night, and the venture proved a decided success. These entertainments are specially for soldiers and sailors, but any one is welcome to them they are, it is hoped, to be given every fortnight, and the admission is 4 annas only. On Saturday the little school-room beside the church was three parts full, and this with no advertisement save the sending out of a few programmes to supporters and friends. The programme was long, but not too long, for some who could have sat listening still longer, so pleased were they with the performances. The favourite seemed to be Gunner Oxford, who played most dexterously both on the concertine and the violin, and was vociferously encored. A new instrument at concerts in Bombay was the ocarina, which was pleasingly played by Brigadier Macartney. A duet in parts by two British tars was finally sung. In two or three choruses the soldiers and sailors joined heartily, but anything approaching rowdy singing was, needless to say, excluded, so that all could enjoy the evening's entertainment. The ladies' songs were well sung, and much appreciated, judging from the applause. The last item on the modestly got-up little programmes was a trio. "A little farm well filled." This was excellently given, and the audience was convulsed with laughter, as the performers comically and illustratively described the wives of their choice, "the tall wife," "the short wife," or "no wife at all." The programme was of a good tone, and all might do worse than go now and again to hear the "Wesleyan Saturday Pops." The proceeds are, we believe, to go towards for the Church Building Fund.

VAGRANCY AND EXTORTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Murray charged two Europeans, named John Carty and Edward King, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with vagrancy. Constable Murray stated that the first accused was an incorrigible loafer, having been previously sent to the workhouse on several occasions, but had manged to get out of it on pretences of getting employment. He had been wandering about the city, extorting money from passers-by. If he saw a lady passing along a road he would go up to her, demand money, and if she refused would abuse her. For this offence he was once charged before a magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, and sent to the Government workhouse. On the 15th of August last Carty was placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who ordered him to be sent to the workhouse again. On Friday night, about half-past 8 o'clock, both the accused entered the compound of Mr G. Turner, at Foras Road; and when ordered to leave the premises, refused to do so, and were consequently handed over to the police. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, stating that they had means of subsistence. Carty said that he had a brother, named Richard Carty, who was employed as a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, and who would willingly support him. He had been in the Government workhouse for some time, but he had now made up his mind to turn over a new leaf, if his Worship gave him a chance. The second accused King stated that he had got an uncle, named George Fowler, also a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. The magistrate remanded the case until to-day to examine the relatives of the vagrants, ordering the accused to be kept in the lock-up in the meantime.

SYSTEMATIC THEFTS.—Shripatty Anunda, a servant in the employ of a rice merchant, residing in the room of a chawl at Lalwady, went to work at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant, leaving one Succaram, with whom he was boarding, sick in the room. On his return home in the evening, Shripatty found his umbrella missing and reported the theft to a police ramosee on the following morning. On the same day Dhondee Babaji, a Hindu, aged about twenty years, was noticed by the ramosee pledging an umbrella with a Marwaree, named Jessa Dewa. The ramosee questioned Dhondee as to how he came by the umbrella, but as the latter could not satisfactorily account for it, he was arrested and handed over to the police. The umbrella then being shown to the complainant Shripatty, it was identified by him. In course of the investigation accused made a statement which led to the arrest of another Hindu, named Luximon Gunput, aged about eighteen years, and recovery of property from several Marwarees with whom it had been pledged by the accused. The property, which consisted of copper utensils clothes, and sundry other articles, belonged to twenty-eight complainants, and was stolen by the first accused during the course of the last six months. On Saturday last Superintendent Nolan charged Dondee Babaji before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Prisidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with three counts of theft, and he was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. The same accused and his accomplice, Luximon Gunput, were then placed on a charge of receiving and disposing of stolen property and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence, and were sentenced respectively to nine months' and six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, the sentence of the first accused to run consecutively.

GOA NEWS.—New Pension rules have been extended to the colonies by which a public servant who may not be fit for active duty, and may not have service enough to entitle him to pension, will in future receive pension of 40 per cent. of his pay. Lieut. Albuquerque Felner, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor-General, has been permitted to retire to Portugal.—The appeal made by the delegate to the Attorney to the Crown to the High Court against Rev. Alvares regarding the charge of sedition brought against him by the Administrator of Ilbas, has been rejected for want of documents and evidence to support the charge.—There are rumours that Colonel Felner is retiring to Portugal, and Major Lucio de Faria will take the command of the troops going to Africa. It is stated that Mr. Jose Maria de Sa, the Administrator of Salsette, will be appointed to the similar post at Ilhas, and Mr. Gomes da Costa is to be relieved from further duty. Mr. Ferreira de Amaral, the Commandant of the man-of-war Vasco da Gama, is coming with full powers as a royal commissary to settle the disturbances.—The Municipality of Bardez is going to construct a public road leading from Mapuça to the fort of Chapora.—The capital of Banco Ultra-Marino under circulation in Goa is only 2¼ lakhs of rupees. The correspondence to Damaun and Diu, and also British India is being conveyed by the Shepherd's steamer from 1st October. The receipts of the Custom House in Portugues India for the month of August amounted to Rs. 13,541. On the 20th September, at 8 p.m., a boat laden with bags of rice, jagri, and grain, collided with the Shepherd's steamer Zoari, and the whole cargo was thrown into the sea. Fortunately the accident took place near the dock, and the crew and the only passenger on board were saved.—During the absence of his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop, the diocese will be governed by a junta of the Vicar-General, the Treasurer of the See, and the Vicar of Pangim.—The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 14th September averaged Rs. 114 per mile as compared with Rs. 66 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the 10 weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 64,744 against Rs 59,997 for a similar period last year.—At Tivem an individual from Novas Conquistas has been captured, who, it is reported, is complicated in the seven murders and robbery.

CRICKET AT AHMEDABAD.

On 27th September.

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE VS. B. B. C. I. RAILWAY, NARROW GAUGE.

B B AND C I RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE.

Cooper, b	15
Smith, c Thomas	10
Shaller, c	12
Little c	2
Radcliffe, c Page	39
O'Brien, c and b	3
English, c Radcliffe	23
Counsell, c Page	9
Oliver, run out	3
Hipworth, b	9
Stewart, not out	1
Extras	20
Total	156

B B AND C I RAILWAY, NARROW GAUGE.

Thomas, h w	77
Page, b	35
Jones, b	9
Browne, b	5
Radcliffe, c Cooper	58
Warner, not out	25
Porter, b	2
Bonjour, c Oliver	3
Westropp, c Cooper	2
Mahon, not out	11
Coates, did not bat	
Extras	21
Total	248

28th September.

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY COMBINED TEAM VS. AHMEDABAD GARRISON.

B B AND C I RAILWAY COMBINED TEAM.

Thomas, b	19
Page, b	13
Cooper, c Page	43
Smith, b	0
Radcliffe, b	43
Warner, not out	15
Browne, c Weir	4
Shaller, not out	10
DeLaney	did not bat
Bonjour	did not bat
Hipworth	did not bat
Extras	14
Total	161

AHMEDABAD GARRISON.

Robertson, b	14
Caton Jones, b	2
McTier, b	1
Walshe, b	0
P S Mead, not out	71
H R Mead, b	3
Weir, c Radcliffe	9
Liddicott, c Delaney	2
Page, st Warner	0
Wilkins, c Bonjour	3
Ansell, b	13
Extras	23
Total	141

RECEPTION TO THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BADRUDIN.

ON Saturday evening the members of the Aryan Social Union Club held a social gathering at the Framji Cowasji Institute to accord a hearty public reception to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji on the occasion of his elevation to the High Court Bench. There was a large attendance of members of the club and and guests, who were invited by Mr. Shivaklal Karsondas, president of the Union. Mr. Justice Tyebji arrived at nine o'clock, and was received by Mr. Shivaklal Karsondas, Motilal Mugatlal Munshi, and Mr. Goverdhundas Khatao. Mr. Nazmudin Tyebji, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, and Mr. Sundernath D. Khote were also present as guests. The proceedings began by the singing of Gujurati and Marathi poems specially composed for the occasion. The translation of the Marathi poem was as follows: "Honourable Sir! You with patience and boldness have drawn to yourself the affection of all men; by your sterling worth you have attained the highest position. With a mind free from all bias you have been acting like the full orbid moon towards all persons impartially and courteously. Now that you have risen to the highest post you are looked to by men with eyes full of pleasure and delight as they look towards the moon when she has risen to the Udya-mountain," Mr. Motilal Munshi welcomed the guests of the evening on behalf of the Aryan Social Union in an eloquent but brief speech. He eulogised the public service. Mr. Tyebji had rendered during the last thirty years, and said that the choice of the Government had fallen on a worthy man, who was trusted by the whole native community, whether Parsee, Hindu or Mahomedan. Mr. Badrudin never considered that he belonged to one particular community, but identified himself with all good movements organised either for the Hindu or the Mahomedan community. When the appointment was known their hearts were filled with joy and they sincerely prayed that the appointment might be confirmed, and that Mr. Badrudin might be able to fulfil the high expectations formed of him by reason of his sterling ability and impartiality. Mr. Soondernath D. Khote also spoke in very high terms of the many-sided virtues of Mr. Badrudin, his broad sympathy with the native community at large, his profound knowledge of law, his ability, and above all his impartiality and freedom from bias. Mr. Shivaklal Karsondas, President of the Union, then spoke a few words by way of welcoming the guest of the evening, and in doing so dwelt upon the aims and objects of the club, principal among them being the strengthening of brotherly bond and promoting brotherly feeling among all the communities of Bombay. Mr. Justice Tyebji, in returning thanks to the organisers of the entertainment, said that he appreciated very much the kind thought and kind feelings which actuated them to get up the entertainment. He was glad to see that the club was composed of members of the mercantile community, who, though not blessed with a high university education, formed the backbone of the nation. He exhorted them to live in peace with all the communities and promote the bond of brotherhood which he rejoiced to see was the good object of the Union. It was difficult to make them all into one nation at once, but it was most laudable to make an honest effort to pick away obstacles and to make the scattered units into one body. He asked them to believe that he would try his best to administer justice with an even hand and that scales of justice would never be disturbed by any want of impartiality on his part. He had all along never considered that he belonged to one community, but he was sure that his kind and indulgent friends had given him too much praise for what little he had done for them. He assured them that he would honestly endeavour to the best of his ability and according to his own light to uphold the scales of justice, for which the British raj was famous. After the distribution of *pan-supari* and *attar*, the gathering dispersed at 11 o'clock, Mr. Badrudin being garlanded by Mr. Goverdhundas Khatao before he left the hall.

THE BAGATELLE GAMBLING HELLS.

ON Saturday morning Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard one of the "cases of head-breaking" which are now found to be very frequent in Bombay, and the interest of the case lay in the fact that one of the bagatelle rooms, which are now growing up like mushrooms all over the native town, was the scene of the affray. We have already stated at some length the evil effects of the working of these rooms. The circumstances under which the present charge was instituted were of an ordinary nature. Fazal Ismail, a Mahomedan, who worked on a sewing machine, went into a bagatelle room on the Kalbadevie road, kept by Sayed Sampoo. The game was, witness said, "aki-beki" (odds or evens). An ordinary bagatelle table, but by no means in very good condition, was kept in the accused's room. One ball was of course spotted, and people from among the crowd betted as to whether the first of the nine cups, to be filled by a ball to be pushed by a man with his hand would be of an odd or even number. The book was on the table, and people for evens placed their amount of stakes on one side and those for odds on the other. The occupier of the rooms kept 25 per cent. as his commission, or rather he paid one pice less on every anna won. If any dispute arose the owner of the table was to decide it. Complainant had a stake of ten annas on. He found that he won, but the other party who lost the bet would not pay. Complainant asked accused, who measured very nearly seven feet to arbitrate. His decision was given against complainant. The latter protested, and would not allow any more games to be started unless he was paid ten annas. The accused rose; gave the witness two slaps on the face, and ordered him out of the room. But he would not go. This was sufficient to irritate the burly accused whose rage knew no bounds. He took up a solid bambo stick, aimed a steady blow, and hit the witness on the back of the skull. Down he fell on the ground senseless, the wound bleeding profusely. A police sepoy came and arrested accused. The injured man was taken to the hospital and his would dressed.

Mr. Sorabsha B. Kapadia, who appeared for the injured man, urged that his Worship should deal severely with this case with a view to put a stop to what had now become a very common practice of head-breaking in these gambling rooms.

Mr. De Souza, pleader, in defence declared that the billiard room did no business on the night of the alleged assault. Complainant was put up by some rival tradesman, another billiard room keeper in the same locality, to create a disturbance and bring accused into trouble. He would not say whether the severe wound on the head was voluntarily made by complainant, but he was in a position to satisfy the court that this arose out of a rivalry of two billiard room keepers, and not as alleged by the prosecution. The matter stands adjourned.

THE MAHALUXIMEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the company's mill premises, Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvie, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding. The following directors' report was submitted before the meeting, and was unanimously adopted:—

Your directors beg to lay before you the fifteenth annual report of the operations of the company, together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895. They have the pleasure to state that the net profits for the year amount to Rs. 82,935-1-7, including the small balance of Rs. 63-6-1, brought forward from the account, of the previous year; from this the directors have set apart the sum of Rs. 25,124-0-0 to the depreciation of machinery account, and Rs. 57,000-0-0 to the replacement and renewal of machinery account. The balance of Rs. 811-1-7 has been carried forward. The directors cannot omit mentioning here that though entitled to their full commission, the agents, in view of the financial position of the company, have generously forgone two-thirds of it. New machinery consisting of 13 flat cards, 2 rovings, 6 ring frames, 3 scutchers and 2 openers, have recently been ordered, which the directors hope, will be conducive to the advantage of the company by improving both the quality and the quantity of yarn. The mill buildings and machinery, together with the stock of cotton, yarn and stores, have been insured for Rs. 7,98,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Naoroji Pestonji Cama, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint two auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Nowroji Pestonji Cama, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Shantaram Bhicoba and Hurjeevan Soonderdas were re-appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the past year. The customary compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·809	W	3	97·0	72·0	34	...	13·98	−12·24
Agra	29·836	SW	3	97·5	67·7	44	...	20·25	−6·78
Cawnpore	29·835	W	3	97·5	67·0	43	...	24·20	...
Allahabad	29·790	WNW	5	96·7	66·2	70	...	25·85	−9·90
Jhansi	29·818	WSW	4	98·2	74·7	46	...	28·27	−8·95
Jacobabad	29·839	S	4	103·0	59·5	36	...	2·28	−0·45
Karachi	29·877	Calm	...	99·9	64·9	73	...	4·09	−1·59
Jeypore	29·886	WNW	3	99·6	65·8	30	...	21·16	−5·01
Ajmere	29·901	SW	4	94·4	65·7	39	...	23·21	+3·38
Deesa	29·904	S-E	6	95·8	65·0	61	...	13·76	−11·89
Ahmedabad	29·914	Calm	2	92·2	73·1	77	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·889	NW	15	96·5	69·4	79	...	11·87	−1·69
Rajkot	29·907	W	5	93·9	70·3	78	...	17·36	−10·13
Veraval	29·918	Calm	4	86·6	72·8	84	...	14·96	...
Neemuch	29·916	WSW	12	88·8	65·7	65	...	25·20	−5·11
Indore	29·928	NW	3	89·7	59·8	76	...	29·25	−2·95
Saugor	29·908	SW	3	89·3	64·7	60	...	42·07	−2·66
Jubbulpore	29·867	WSW	2	92·0	66·6	61	...	50·96	−4·44
Hoshangabad	29·926	S	2	90·3	66·8	64	...	40·01	−12·67
Khandwa	29·929	NW	6	92·0	66·6	71	...	22·05	−8·15
Raipur	29·865	WNW	4	92·3	73·1	69	..	41·45	−5·39
Nagpur	29·879	Calm	4	93·8	69·1	64	...	51·83	+8·43
Amraoti	29·918	NW	3	91·2	69·8	64	...	23·36	−8·56
Akola	29·908	WNW	3	94·5	68·3	77	...	24·11	−7·58
Surat	29·910	SW	L	89·6	71·5	82	...	27·65	−17·39
Malegaon	29·958	NNW	4	91·4	62·4	72	...	21·47	−0·11
Bombay	29·924	ENE	7	86·7	76·3	86	...	63·76	−6·86
Poona	29·980	W	4	87·5	62·4	95	...	24·43	+3·00
Ahmednagar	29·966	Calm	2	?	62·7	94	...	20·82	...
Aurangabad	29·914	SW	2	92·3	64·2	69	..	28·06	...
Sholapur	29·917	NW	5	90·3	66·0	70	...	24·53	+2·53
Ratnagiri	29·909	NNE	8	85·9	72·9	80	...	81·17	−24·88
Belgaum	29·895	Calm	8	84·2	67·4	89	...	41·13	+3·24
Goa	29·893	N	10	85·0	77·4	81	...	82·16	...
Karwar	29·893	N	4	81·1	75·5	90	...	101·38	−14·33
Mangalore	29·891	Calm	1	82·3	75·9	89	...	118·71	+15·39
Calicut	29·896	NE	4	87·2	75·0	80	...	81·48	−4·34
Cochin	29·869	Calm	M	87·7	76·1	85	...	61·80	−12·10
Bangalore	29·921	SE	4	80·2	66·8	86	...	22·13	+1·75
Secunderabad	29·876	NE	3	86·6	70·9	84	0·12	29·88	+3·47
Masulipatam	29·818	WSW	3	86·5	76·6	87	...	28·90	+4·08
Bellary	29·895	Calm	4	86·2	74·4	68	0·02	13·98	+2·42
Cuddapah	29·846	SSW	G	89·0	76·9	75	...	18·64	−2·48
Madras	29·890	S	2	89·0	77·0	83	...	16·04	−0·34
Coimbatore	29·910	S	3	89·4	72·3	95	...	6·66	+1·80
Trichinopoly	29·895	Calm	2	95·5	76·7	81	...	18·61	+6·17
Negapatam	29·885	SW	7	91·5	77·7	82	0·08	17·78	+6·06
Colombo	29·913	SW	7	85·0	75·0	82	0·34	20·43	−2·96
Aden	29·827	E	13	96·3	79·8	82	...	0·20	−0·24

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J J H—0·00 (74·88); G T H—0·00 (62·86); St G H—0·00 (64·09); C P—0·00 (63·76).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat Central India and at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Surat, Malegaon and Ahmednagar, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is considerably in excess of the average at Delhi, Agra, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola and Belgaum, and the minimum in very large defect at Jacobabad and Indore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° and the lowest 59°, both at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Veraval. Light rain has fallen at Secunderabad and a few drops at Bellary and Negapatam. The usual seasonal changes are again in progress, and the barometer is now showing a tendency to remain high in the north and low in the south. The weather over the country lying to the south of latitude 20° is in a slightly unsettled condition, and indicates the probability of a few local scattered showers.

The S.S. Courland, which left Mauritius on the 21st September, reports having experienced up to latitude 20° 44′ S., longitude 61° 24′ E., at midnight on the 26th, moderate to strong south-easterly winds, heavy sea, and occasional passing showers; to latitude 3° 41′ N., longitude 15° 16′ E., at midnight on the 28th, light to fresh south westerly and westerly winds, cloudy to over cast sky, passing showers and a moderate to smooth sea; to arrival on the 3rd October, light to fresh north-westerly winds, a smooth sea, passing clouds and occasional rain squalls on the 29th September to 2nd October.

W. C. NIGEL JONES.

Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

Saturday's observations.—Pressure has fallen briskly over Tenasserim, and has been steady over the centre and south of the Bay and the south of the Peninsular, while it has risen elsewhere. Readings are low over Bihar, highest in Bombay and the Deccan and relatively high in the extreme south, but pressure is becoming generally uniform again. Winds vary between north-west and south-west over a large part of the country. The force is moderate or light. The mean temperature is slightly lower than usual in Sind and Rajputana, slightly higher in Bengal and Assam, and about normal elsewhere. The nights are exceptionally cool over north-west India. A few showers are reported in Burma, Assam, and the Peninsula, and a heavy fall of two inches in Rajahmundry. The barometer has fallen, and the winds in Tenasserim may be the indication of the entry of a fresh depression to the Bay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th October 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·876
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·4
General Directions of wind	W, SE, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	159
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
year	63·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th Oct.	0·00

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

136-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Cassum Moosajee and another vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co—Crawford B and Co.

Defended New Long Causes.

343-95—Payne G and S—Abdeally Shaik Ahmed and others vs Sakinabaoo and others—Payne G and S.

344-95—Payne G and S—Abdeally Camroodin vs Sakinaboo and others—Thakurdas D and C.

217-15771-95—Jehangir D—Mahomed Rahimtoola vs Mahomed Mehedi Tharia Topen—Tyabjee D and Co (S C C Suit).

218-15772-95—Jehangir D—Mahomed Rahimtoola vs Mahomed Mehedi Tharia Topen—Tyabjee D and Co (S C C Suit).

Postponed Long Causes.

206-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Premkorebai vs Custoorbai—Hiralal and M.

315-91—Payne G and S—Tiruthdas Tejumal vs Kessowdas Kirutral and others.

309-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Balakdas Guru Gungadas vs Kinoodas Guru Girdharlas—Crawford B and Co.

312-94—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and another vs Kanjee Liladhur and others.

198-95—Mansookhlal D and J—Dyashunker Vithaldas vs Mariambai and others.

381-95—Nanu and H—Kursondas Nathu and another vs Hirji Hunsraj—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Mungaldas and another vs Frederick Yorksmith and others—Roughton and B, Little and Co, Edgelow and G, and Craigie L and O.

406-93—F P Pavri—Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Chanda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H and Bhaishankar and K.

7-94—Daphtary and F for pauper—Bai Kassibai vs Khimjee Laljee and another—Payne G and S and in person.

188-95—Daphtary and F—Moolchund Oodhavdas vs L A Watkins James Peace.

664-94—Little and Co—Venayek Ramchundra Luxumonjee and another vs Gooroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M.

84-89—In person—Jan Mahomed Khaluckdina and another vs Rahimtoola Khaluckdina and another—Bhaishunker and K.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies. Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Rs. [illegible] of MADON SONS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain R N Jones, sailed on the 5th instant for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain H J Willsher, sailed on the 5th instant for Calcutta Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE s s Falls of Inversnaid, 1,710 tons, Captain T Wright, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Rangoon (21st September) with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain R P Parkman, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (7th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE s s Imaum, 2,706 tons, Captain S E Penberthy, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Newport (11th September), with a cargo of 5,195 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingston, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (3rd October), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut O'Brien, Captain A W Allen, Captain Jacob, Mr. Weir, Mr. Tickner, Lieut Pearson, Sub-Conductor Gibson, wife and child, Mr. K C Parkrasee, and 271 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Hume Henderson and child, Lieut Martnoon, Brigde-Surge-Lt-Col and Mrs. J H Moore, Lady Superintendent M Burke, Mr Gouldas Vassandas, Mrs K Robinson, Captain P Young, Miss Edger, Mr R Odell, two Seamen, Assit Surg R S Paredi, wife and child, and 87 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Murray	1373	Elliott	Not fixed		Finlay Muir & Co
F	LaSeyne	1155	Etienne	Aden	12-10	M Maritimes
G	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
H & J	Taif	892	J mes	Not fixed		H C Joosub
K	Simla	1039	Grier	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
M	Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Mangalore	7-10	Shepherd & Co
N	Golden Cross	1941	Thames	N F		W & A Graham & Co
P	Sutherland	1463		Marmagoa		W & A Graham & Co
Q	Patna	1148	Collins	Zanzibar	12-10	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	518	Ahmed	Kurrachee	5-10	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Armenia	2239	Garrick	Liverpool	12-10	W & A G & Co
4	Letimbro	1417	Morco	China	8-10	C Barboro
7	Courland	760	Adams	Not fixed		D Abdoola
8	Gisela	2643	Mitis	Trieste	7-10	A L S N Co
9	Muttra	2985	Turner	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
10	Akbar	1441	Balwin	Not fixed		H C Joosub
15	M. Tabor	1494	Chivers	Mauritius	7-10	J Mackintosh
16	Ileafee	370	Ally	Aden		N B Ahmed

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dumra	762	Livingstone	Karachi	8-10	M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Hiroshima Maru	3170	Anderson		13-10	Tata and Sons

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Dumra (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Oct 3.
	Imaum (s)	Pemberthy	Newport, Sept 11.
	Falls of Inversnaid (s)	Wright	Rangoon, Sept 21.
	Chyebassa (s)	Parkman	Calcutta, Sept 7.
	Armidale (s)	Buttler	Grimsby, Sept 5.
6	Clyde (s)	Weigneil	Aden, Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Mikado (s)	Pickering	Hull via Karachi.
	Amra (s)	Kilpatrick	Karachi.
	Coromandel (s)	Wheeler	London.
	Byculla (s)	Willsher	Rangoon, &c.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, &c.
6	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The steamer Gisela, Captain Mitis, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Armenia (s), 2818, Garrick
Eden Hall (s), 2272, Jones
Gisela (s), 2811, Mitis
Letimbro (s), 1401, Marco
Mazagon (s), 3220, Denny
Rohilla (s), 2216, Henning
Verona (s), 1876, Tocque
Hiroshima Maru (s), 1031, Anderson
LaSeyne (s), 1151, Etienne
Akbar (s), 1440, Baldwin
Courland (s), 760
Grosvenor (bq.), 517, Brebner
Mount Tabor (s), 1494, Chivers
Argo (s), 1970, Nicholas
Southerland (s), 1463, Proud
Asphodel (s), 1730, Matthias
Clan Alpine (s), 1348, Walker
Clan Murray (s), 1373, Elliott
Courtfield (s), 2105, Shelrake
Golden Cross (s), 1944, Thomas

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS

R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancoury, Kendall
H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Cossack, Fischer
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
Victoria (Hired Transport) Worcester

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
1	Sumatra s	Crawford	London, Aug 30.
	Allumghier sp	Hossein	Lings, Aug 10.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—12 casks condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—28 cwts sandalwood, 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 12 cwts peacock feathers, R Dhunjee; 12 cases condiments, M M Poonjiajee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona s—150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist, Lyon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—167 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hiroshima Maru s—300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 2.

Poore, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.
Gatacre, Br-Genl, Bo, Staff, from Chitral, F Force.
Reynolds, Capt, Ms, R E, on duty, from London.

OCTOBER 3.

Hatherell, Capt, Bo, 22nd Infy, off leave, from Poona.
Leslie, Lt, Bengal, Comt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

OCTOBER 4.

Bullen, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, for embarkation, from Ranikhet.
Russell, Surgn-Lt, Punjab, I m S, on medical certificate, from Chirat.
Allen, Capt, Punjab, I S C, on medical certificate, from Karachi.

OCTOBER 5.

Pigott, Lt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, on duty, from Bellary.
Bond, Capt, Bo, York L I, on leave, from Poona.
Wemyss, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 2.

Farbrother, Lt, Bengal, 5th Dra Guards, to join, to Meerut.

OCTOBER 3.

Berthon, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R M, Fus, off leave, to Cawnpore.
Keen, 2nd Lt, Bengal, I S C, off leave, to Jhansi.

OCTOBER 5.

Lushington, Lt, Bengal, R I, Regt, off leave, to Jubbulpore.
Radclyffe, Lt, Punjab, Seaforth High, on leave, to England.
Blair, Lt, Punjab, Seaforth High, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th October, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 8-30 p.m. 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m. 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th October, 1895.

1. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanowrie Ranges, Poona, from the 25th to 30th November.

Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries, and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than noon on the 6th November.

The Commanding Officer hopes that as many members as possible will enter for the events of this meeting.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 2nd October, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 28th September 1895	9,208,100
Balance to be remitted from 29th September 1895 to 31st March 1896	7,791,900

ON the occurrence of the outrage on a Hindu young lady and her attendant in a carriage of the South Indian Railway some months ago, the agent applied to the Board of Directors for permission to introduce the system of intercommunication in passenger-trains. It is said the permission is daily expected.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 4in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750; offered now for Rs. 380. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,800. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

OIL, GAS, and Steam Engines of Various Sizes; also Sodawater Machines, Flour Mills, Crushers, Bicycles and Tricycles, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.—GEYER & Co., Bombay.

DO not want different Machines for different work. Mr. Hollano, of Stampford Hill, London, says:—I have had a SINGER MACHINE from 13 to 14 years in constant use. I have done Mantles, Costumes, Carpets, and all kinds of work with it, and have spent on it for repairs 3s. 6d.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried; unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Enormous Reductions, Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Cotton, Woollen, Silk Dress Materials which remained packed in the Godown for want of room in the shop will be shown to-day, Monday, 7th Oct. till 15th Oct. MOTEE JUGJIWAN and Co., 38, Esplanade Cross Road.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and Immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Bombay.

HAVE you tried our MANILLA CIGARS? They are the best and are to be sold at Manufacturers' prices, Per 100 Rs. 5-12-0, Rs. 3-12-0, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3-4-0.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms or Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TO EUROPEANS in the SERVICE.—LOANS ADVANCED on Moderate Rates of Interest. For further particulars Apply to "B.," Grant Road, Bombay. Despatch and Secrecy.

A VERY LARGE SELECTION of SONGS, Duets, Piano Solos, Waltzes, &c. (copyrights), from As. 4 each. Chappell's, Hopwood and Crew's, Sneard's Francis and Day's, and other new Dance Annuals, As. 8 per Shilling.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR, Kashmir.

CHARLES F. WEBBER, Esq., says:—"I have found the RIPON HOTEL, Mahabaleshwar, thoroughly satisfactory in every way. The Proprietor is always ready to do everything he can for the Residents.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, Church, &c., and situated on the highest Spot, Commanding extensive view. Now open for Visitors.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN.—TO LET JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Rugby Hotel, the Gymkhana, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

LANOLI.—TO LET, a Commodious Well-Furnished BUNGALOW for October only.—Address "X 44," care of this Office.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

WANTED, for the Berars, a NATIVE ENGINEER, holding a 2nd Class Certificate with experience of working Gin and Press Factories. "No. 99," care of this paper.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Bellkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5. Postage, 4 annas.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIBERTY ART FABRICS.—A Splendid Selection of Art Muslins, Cretonnes, and Tapestries of the Latest Designs have just arrived, and are now ON VIEW at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

PERPETUAL INAM VILLAGE in PANWEL TALUKA, containing two thousand acres of Kharif Workus and Bagait Land, and yielding an annual Revenue of about RUPEES SIX THOUSAND (susceptible of large increase), is available FOR SALE with all the Proprietary Rights. The village has a Salubrious climate, and is about two hours' journey from Bombay. Its GARDEN, which contains seven hundred grafted Mango trees, with other flower and fruit trees, is situated at a elected site, having a commodious storied BUNGALOW in the middle for residence.

Other properties of large and small amounts in and out of Bombay are also to be sold.

For further particulars and inspection of documents, apply to the Undersigned.

RAMCHANDRA VITHAL SHRINGARPURE,
Engineer and Licensed Surveyor,
and a Member of Panwel Taluk Local Board.
OFFICE—No. 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort. RESIDENCE—No. 11, andewadi, near Tram Road, Bombay.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA;
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the retracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

Extra allotments of Bills were made by the Indian Council yesterday, say, 5 lakhs on Bombay, 4 lakhs on Calcutta, and 1 lakh on Madras, at 1s. 1 21-32d., which rate shows an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of 1-32d. on the price obtained for the extra Bills placed meantime. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s 1 7-16d. Consols in London declined yesterday 1-16 per cent. to 107 9-16; but Indian Sterling loan was unchanged at 118¼. Three-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £61 7-8. The price of Bar Silver remained at 30 11-16d. per oz.; as it also was in New York, at 67 cents. per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie were £30,000 in Silver, and the same amount in Gold—all for Bombay. French Rentees in Paris were 2¼ per cent. lower, at 100¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·27.

To-day, Consols have recovered yesterday's decline of 1-16 per cent., returning to Thursday's quotations of 107 5-8. Three-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities are again 1-8 per cent. higher, at £62. The price of Bar Silver has advanced 1-16d. to 30¾d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal is 1-8 cent dearer, at 67¼ cents; with demand exchange on London unaltered; 6¼ lakhs more extra Council Bills have been allotted to Calcutta, at the enhanced rates of 1s. 1 11-16d. and 1s. 1 23-32d. Further shipments of Silver are announced, say, £17,000 to Hongkong, and £15,000 to Shanghai. Paris Exchange on London is a centime lower, at fcs. 25·26.

The Wheat Market was steady yerterday, with White Delhi quoted at 4s. 10d. per cental on the spot at Liverpool, ex-quay. Linseed was quoted at 34⅞s. per 416 lbs., business tone, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

An advance of 3-32d. was established yesterday on the price of spot Mid-American Cotton, at 4 13-16d. per lb.; and, in East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dhollera, Oomrawattee, Hinginghat, and Bengal were 1-16d. per lb. higher; but American Arrivals were unchanged, in all positions. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the Sales having amounted to 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The Manchester market was firm; and 45 in. Mulls were ¼d. dearer, at 2s. 4½d. per piece.

Cotton in Havre was fcs. 3 per 50 kilos dearer for "Good" Oomrawuttee, and fc. 1¼ for Fine Broach, at fcs. 49 and fcs. 55¼, respectively.

There was some falling off in business in Cotton in Liverpool in the week ending yesterday, the total Sales having been 26,000 bales less than in the week preceding at 75,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 10,000 bales smaller, at 69,000 bales. The Imports were 9,000 bales more, at 21,000 bales. The total stock had diminished during the week by 52,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 984,000 bales.

Spot American Cotton in Liverpool has declined to-day 1-16d. per lb., say to 4¾d.; and American Arrivals are 3-64d. lower, in all positions, the market closing quiet this afternoon; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 8,000 bales; Imports 3,000, bales. The Manchester market has remained firm. "Good" Oomra at Havre is half a franc cheaper at fcs. 48½ per 50 kilos.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 9 1-8 cents per lb.; but Futures for January were 7 points lower, at 9·04 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 44,000 bales, compared with 45,000 bales last year, and 27,000 bales the year before.

To-day, the New York market has been virtually unaltered, a decline of 2 points in January Futures at 9·02 cents having been the only change. The day's Receipts at the Ports are 35,000 bales going against 38,000 bales last year on the corresponding day, and 34,000 bales in 1893. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 740,000 bales, compared with 440,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

A large business—aggregating 5,700 bales—has been reported here, for exporters' account to-day; but of this only 150 bales Morvi are ready old staff, the rest having been contracts for forward delivery of the new crop, say, 400 "Fully Good" Bengal, at Rs. 204, for January delivery; 850 Oomras for January-February, at Rs. 227¼/38¼; 1,000 Broach, for April, at Rs. 264; 500 Dholleras, for April, at Rs. 227¼; 1,800 Bhownugger, for April-May, at Rs. 221½/234; and 1,000 "Good" Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 235 per candy. The Mills have bought only 200 ready old Bhownugger, at Rs. 215; and 100 each Miraj, at Rs. 215; and Coimbatore, at Rs. 220. The tone of the market has been firm, but prices are unchanged.

Wheat and Seeds.—There has been a moderate demand from shippers in both these markets to-day, and the feeling has been firm; but the only change in prices has been a decline of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, making the price of this description Rs. 7-5-6 to Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,281 bales.
Wheat	2,573 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,927 „
Castorseed	2,171 „
Rice	2,243 „

Freights are steady. A handy steamer has been berthed in Dunkirk, for October loading, and has engaged a full cargo at 14s. per ton. For November shipment to Marseilles, a line has been booked at an average rate of about 13s. per ton.

Exchange opened at 1s. 1 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight Credits, for October delivery; 1s. 1 25-32d. for November-December; and 1s. 1 13-16d. for 1896. For Bank Paper at our quotation there was no enquiry; but at 1s. 1 21-32d. a little was taken, and for 1896 1s. 1 11-16d. was offered without finding buyers. In Calcutta, we hear that rates are firm with a plentiful supply of Mercantile Bills; and locally a fair amount is also reported to have been placed at our quotations, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 1 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 21-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-16d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 1¾d.	„
Francs	3 months' sight	1·45	„

forward quotations for Bank media of remittance being 1s. 1 9-16d.; and for a sterling Credits 1s. 1 13-16d.

Government Paper has been steady to firm throughout the day at the opening rates of 109¼ for Money, and 109½ for Account, the same quotation being named at the close for cash, and 1-16 per cent. higher for next monthly settling day.

Shares—There has been very little doing in this market to-day, and the following are the only changes in our list this evening:—An advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay United Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in Western India while Framjee Petit has declined Rs. 15; Lukhmidas, Rs. 5; and Colaba Land Re. 1¼.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	6	25 p.m.	31	22
Teheran	8	9	44 a.m.	...	13
Suez	6	12	35 p.m.	..	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 6th October, 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	..	2
„ Karachi	...	17	...	3
„ Madras	...	19	..	4

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, October 5.

10 p.m.	79·4

SUNDAY, October 6.

6 a.m.	76·1
8 a.m.	81·3
1 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	83·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DODGSON—LEIGH-HUNT—Sept 14, at St Peter's, Bournemouth, Cyril George Dodgson, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of John Crawford Dodgson, late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Beryl, eldest daughter of Col Shelley Leigh-Hunt, late of the Madras Staff Corps, and great-granddaughter of Leigh-Hunt.

DONALDSON—HARRISON—Sept 17, at St Michael and All Angels', North Kensington, Tom Campbell Donaldson, M D, of Harlington, Middlesex, second son of S Donaldson, Esq, JP, of Stranorlar, county Donegal, to Kathleen Emma, elder daughter of H A Harrison, Esq, J P, of Doghurst, Hounslow, late Bengal Civil Service.

LUCAS—PELLY—Sept 17, at St Mildred's, Lee, Kent, Richard Clement Lucas, BS, MB, FRCS, of 50, Wimpole-street, W, and of Oaklands, Midhurst, Sussex, to Kathleen, younger daughter of the late Surg-Gen Saville M Pelly, CB, and niece of the late Sir Lewis Pelly, K C B, K C S I, M P.

OSTERMAYER—VAN GULPEN—August 20, at Emmerich, Max Ostermayer, to Clara Van Gulpen.

DEATHS.

CARPENTER—Sept 15, at Clifton, Eleanor Georgina, second surviving daughter of the late Major-Genl T D Carpenter, Madras Army, and Eliza Margaret, his wife.

CHITTY—Sept 12, by accident, near Inverlochy Castle, Fort William, Helena Louisa, the younger daughter of the Hon Mr Justice Chitty, aged 25.

FOX—Sept 12, at Lymm, Cheshire, D John Makinson Fox, Medical Officer of Health for Mid Cheshire, aged 62.

GRAY—Sept 13, at the residence of the Rev F E Wigram, Hampstead, the Rev William Gray, M A, late Secretary of the C M S, aged 67.

NEWTON—Sept 9, at Edinburgh, Eliza Hughes, widow of James Newton, C E, late of Calcutta.

ROWBAND—July 9, at Wellington, New Zealand, Anthony Rowband, formerly Lieutenant 75th Regt, son of the late Capt I H Rowband, Indian Navy, aged 53.

SHOWERS—Sept 13, at Geneva, Gen Charles Lionel Showers Indian Staff Corps, aged 79.

SMITH—Sept 12, at Abergavenny, Margaret Isabella, widow of Surgn Genl C J Smith, of the Madras Army, aged 85.

THOMPSON—Aug 30, at Barnegat Park, New Jersey, U S A, Alfred Thomoson, formerly of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, aged 64.

WEST—Sept 11, at Ridge House, Stocland, Devon, Ellen Carter, wife of Arthur Anderson West, of Theydon Bois, Essex, and late of Bombay, aged 59.

DHARWAR.

BIRTH.

ADAMS—September 30, at Dharwar, the wife of J. B. D Adams, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAGRAVE—September 23, at Gauhati, the wife of J W B, Blagrave, Assam-Bengal Railway, of a daughter.

GOOCH—September 30, at Multan, the wife of Captain J Sherlock Gooch, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MANSON—September 19, at Springfield House, Elgin N B. the wife of John Manson, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.

ROWLLINGS—September 24, in the Sunderbunds, the wife of Alfred Le Feure Rowlings, Commander, R S N Co, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LYON—COX—October 1, at St George's Cathedral, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Madras, assisted by the Rev H C Parker, Lieut J W Harley Lyon, 25th Regt Madras Infantry, son of John Lyon, Esq, Richmond, Surrey, to Constance Mary, second daughter of Col H W H Cox, I S C, Commissioner of Police.

DEATHS.

CLEEVE—September 27, at Quetta, William Stewart Francis the infant son of Major W F Cleeve, Royal Artillery, aged 10 months.

OTTLEY—September 30, at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Leanard Errie, second son of the Rev H T Ottley, Officiating Principal, L M A.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1895.

The work of revising the land settlement rates of the Bombay talukas in which leases have expired goes on steadily, and it would seem that during the present year a good many revisions will take effect. As Mr. Nugent explained when the Budget was under discussion two months ago, it is from this fact rather than from any intention to make the revised rates proportionately higher than those of talukas which have already been reassessed that the receipts from enhanced rates are estimated to double those of last year. Mr. Nugent pointed out that no valuable inference can be drawn from the fact that in one year the revenue under this head increases by four lakhs and in another year by eight, for the simple reason that the number of talukas coming under revision varies considerably from time to time. Within the past few days no less than three green books dealing with settlements in as many talukas have been published. The most bulky of these compilations relates to the Nadiad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, and its pages are enlivened by reason of the fact that the Deputy Superintendent of the Gujarat Survey, Mr. T. K. Fernandez, deals in his report with various economic questions which, although not directly relating to the assesment survey, can scarcely be ignored in estimating to what extent Government can justly claim to share in the material advancement of the people. The taluka, which on the southern side is bounded by the Gaekwar's territory, is 214 square miles in extent and has a population of 755 persons per square mile, as against 679 in 1892. This gives each individual 0·85 per cent. of good and bad land to subsist on throughout the year. Mr. Fernandez points out that the increase in population comes chiefly, if not entirely, from the inferior classes of the peasantry, such as Kolis and Rajputs. On the other hand, the Kunbis and Patidars have remained stationary, if they have not actually decreased in numbers,—a fact entirely due to the paucity of weddings caused by the heavy marriage expenses incurred by plebeian villagers in aspiring to marry their daughters to youths of the twelve or thirteen aristocratic villages. The rules passed at the instance of Mr. Sheppard, a former Commissioner of the Northern Division, for restricting marriage expenses have done but little good, as they are secretly evaded. Within the past five or six years, however, the plebeian villagers have come to see the danger of extinction to which this system leads, and castemen of twenty or thirty neighbouring villages have combined to uphold one common object—that of not giving their daughters in marriage to any village outside their own respective combinations under a penalty of five hundred rupees. There is, however, one vital flaw in the system—all the villages combining in it do not stand on an equal footing. The poorer villagers may give their daughters in marriage to their richer neighbours, but they must not look for wives from them, the honour being considered too great. Thus the confiderancy perpetuates, although not to so extravagant a degree, the very evil it was meant to cure. "Can nothing be done," Mr. Fernandez mournfully asks, "to remove the bane which is holding within its iron grip the finest class of our peasantry." In view of the density of the population in the taluka it scarcely seems necessary to devise special remedies for the lack of growth in the numbers of one particular class, even though the "finest." The educational advancement of the people is the best and surest remedy for a foolish social custom which cannot be stopped by legislative action, except at the cost of infringing the liberties of the people.

In his remarks on Mr. Fernandez's proposals, Mr. J. De C. Atkins, who was then Collector of Kaira, brings forward some sound arguments of general application regarding the causes which justify increased assessments. Having assigned the first place to a permanent rise in the prices of agricultural produce, Mr. Atkins shows that "the withdrawal of temporary favours" is also another justification for increase. He takes as a suppositious case, an original settlement in which a village B is assessed lower than its neighbour A, not on account of any real disadvantages in the land or situation of the former, but because, owing to the backwardness or low caste of its cultivators, Government officers desire to accustom the cultivators gradually to the survey rates and not to make them pay all at once the full value of their lands. He points out that a typical though extreme case would be that of a lawless population, who prefer robbery and theft to cultivation unless the latter is made very easy for them. Suppose that at revision, the necessity for treating such cultivators with exceptional leniency and favour has disappeared, there will then be a justification for imposing higher rates in village B, and making its people pay the same rates as those imposed in the neighbouring village. The removal of temporary disadvantages, as, for instance, the building of a bridge over a formerly unfordable river, thus bringing a village close to its market town, is also indicated as a reasonable increase of assessment. The market price of agricultural land has also to be taken into consideration. Applying these factors to the case of Nadiad. Mr. Atkins was of opinion that the percentage of increase might for the first two groups of villages be from 13 to 15 and for the last three groups from 20 to 25. In Mr. Atkins' view the main railway line passing through the taluka has not in this instance had the usual effect of improving the economic condition of the people. Nadiad has so large a population and consequently so great a local demand for grain consumption that it scarcely requires new markets for export, so far at least as staple grain crops are concerned.

These general considerations led the Collector of Kaira to suggest some considerable reductions in the rates proposed by Mr. Fernandez, which he considered excessive. The Survey Commissioner, Mr. Ozanne, accepted with some reservations Mr. Atkins' views, and Government have adopted the rates approved of by the former officer. The net result is an enhancement of 18·2 per cent. in assessment rates. In their Resolution Government point out that while it is true that the large local demand for food grains absorbs the available supply, the railway facilities of which Mr. Atkins speaks so lightly, have called into existence a large export trade in fruit, rice, dairy, and other agricultural produce. An impetus has also been given by the railway to the cultivation of tobacco, the area of this profitable crop having been doubled since the previous settlement. An interesting sketch by Rao Bahadur Desai Veharidas is appended to the papers, giving a short history of the cultivation of tobacco at Nadiad, which was first attempted there upon the suggestion of Sir Bartle Frere in 1862. Efforts have in recent years been made to cure the Nadiad tobacco for the European market. The experiments were not successful, and have now ceased, but the Survey Commissioner believes that sufficient enterprise exists in the Desai family to recommence them in the light of past experience when there are adequate market inducements. One hopeful feature is the fact that it has been found that cigars which when freshly made had a rank and objectionable flavour, have, after several years keeping, lost this rankness and are good enough to command a remunerative price. But, as was recently pointed out, in these columns, a very dry climate is necessary for curing tobacco successfully, and probably if arrangements were made for curing the product of the Nadiad fields at Karachi, or some other place in hot and arid Sind, the objections raised by connoisseurs to the quality of the tobacco would no longer be heard.

The current number of *Blackwood* has a very able and highly important article on the "Japanese Imbrolgio," which will be read with great interest by those who have viewed the convulsion that has just taken place in the Far East in its true light. What has happened is neither more nor less than a shaking to its foundations of British policy in the Far East. For many years a certain sympathy of interests between India and China has been dimly recognised by British politicians, and ever since the war of 1860 it has been our policy to strengthen China; to win her over to a common understanding with ourselves as regards the keeping off of Russian influence. This object has, however, not been attained, because it has not been pursued in a whole-hearted and definite manner. We have been perfunctory, careless, half-hearted in our dealings with China. We have too often entrusted that most complicated of problems, the union of such heterogenous bodies as a great Western and a weak Oriental Power, to men of routine, to "officials," rather than to men whose statesmanlike qualities of a wider discernment, a deeper insight beyond the surface of things, would enable them to cope with the great problem before them. Even when the right men have been forthcoming, their chances of rendering more than routine service, have, with the best of intentions, been frustrated by a total absence of sympathy on the part of the home government, and by the want of a timely understanding with their Russian colleagues, such as existed in the days of Sir John Walsham and M. Coumany. The writer contends that had such an understanding existed in June 1894 between the representatives of the two Powers, the war would have been prevented, or at any rate Japan would have sought another pretext. Whether that is the case or not, there is no doubt that England has let her chances in China sink in the most deliberate manner, while her want of decided policy in the East has caused her to become still more alienated than before from the Powers. With Russia, on the other hand, there has been no ambiguity, no indecision of any kind. For some time past there has been a distinct party among the ruling men in Russia, who hold that a great and profitable dominion could be more easily carved out of China than out of India. But Russia's Chinese policy has also been forced on her by circumstances; for her position in the Pacific is only tenable on condition that she has peaceable neighbours. Without attributing to her any aggressive designs on Korea or Manchuria, it is easy to understand that her whole interest is concentrated on maintaining these territories in the possession of a non-warlike race. Russia must at all hazards prevent the control of the seaboard, south of Vladivostock, from falling into the hands of a populous, restless, vigilant, military people, like the Japanese. In fact, it is a matter of life and death to Russia in the Pacific to keep Japan off the frontier. And Russia has never hesitated as to the course for her to pursue. In spite of the risk of provoking British jealousy and of complications with other Powers she has diligently prepared to this end, and from the beginning to the end of the war she has shown clearly that she was resolved to defend her own interests, with or without allies. In spite of her momentary isolation on the one hand from Powers who had neither interest nor policy in the case, and on the other from the Power which had enormous interests but no policy to protect them, she pressed forward to her goal. In spite of her limited credit in financial circles; her difficulties regarding the silver rouble, which are as serious as those of the Indian Government; and in spite of her pressing need of money for improvements in internal organisation, she guaranteed the loan of sixteen millions to China, thus performing one of the most astonishing and far-reaching acts of modern diplomacy, which opens out a new chapter in the Far East and gives her the complete tutelage of China for a long time to come. Russia has in fact established a Protectorate in China. And England has calmly renounced the leading role in Asia. The writer in *Blackwood* denounces our Chinese policy as having become infected with the strategy of the ostrich; as a policy of "negation, disintegration, defeat, decadence; the policy of the faint-hearted suitor, of the disappointed trader; a policy in which failure is shame and success a doubtful honour." He also contends that the war has thrown an unexpected light on our position in Europe. Our policy in China may have served the narrow interests of its day, but it cannot be said to have been adopted with a view to the permanent interests of the country or of the Empire. Time alone will prove whether the purchase of the good-will of the newly-arisen Japan is worth its long price of alienation from the powers. "Japan may likely enough become a barrier to Russia: she cannot help being so. But it will be in her own interest, or what she conceives to be such, exclusively; nor will she ever be influenced a hair's breadth by good-will or ill-will of ours unless it takes the concrete form to which we have so justifiable an aversion. If her Majesty's Government, therefore, has been induced by interested parties to think that Japan is gained by our courting, or by the surrender of rights, or by the sacrifice of the interests of British subjects, then that is the second bush into which the British ostrich is thrusting its head."

In the judgment delivered a few days ago by the Full Bench of the High Court in the case of Fazulbhoy Meheraly Chinoy *vs.* the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, in which an application had been made to file an agreement to refer matters in dispute arising out of a charter-party to arbitration, their lordships held that the parties had not agreed that their difference should be referred to a person to be appointed by the court, and that, therefore, the agreement could not be brought within the scope of section 523 of the Code, and no order for its filing could therefore be made. Whatever may have induced the Full Bench to arrive at their finding, it appears to be contrary to the custom which exists between merchants and shipping agents to allow matters of this description to form the subject of a law suit. The practice is to submit any dispute arising in regard to a charter-party to arbitration. The wisdom of taking such matters to court when they can be conveniently and satisfactorily settled otherwise is very doubtful, and it is not easy to see why the Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Company should have failed to assist the appellant by adopting the usual course of a reference to arbitration instead of allowing the matter to get into court.

In reference to the statements of a contemporary that the Gaekwar of Baroda has decided to acquit Mr. Bapat of all the charges preferred against him before the Commission, we learn, on excellent authority, that his Highness has at present given no orders on the subject. The Maharaja is considering the matter, in direct consultation with Messrs. Ambalal and Pundit. It is therefore too early at present to make adverse comments, such as those indulged in by a contemporary, on a decision the existence of which is entirely suppositious.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on Saturday, during the hearing of the Fonseca murder case, a witness, Dr. Godinbo, as he came into the witness-box, stated that a few minutes previously Mr. Hemming, the prisoner's solicitor, remarked to him, "Do you know, do you consider what you are doing?" Mr. Russell, the accused's counsel, objected to this sort of examination, observing that it would prejudice the accused. The Advocate General said he should be the last person in the world to prejudice an accused; but here was a case of contempt of court, and he asked that Mr. Hemming should be committed to jail for it. Mr. Russell said this matter should not be imported into the trial; and that an application might be made in chambers on affidavit. Mr. Macpherson said he would certainly move in chambers the next morning for Mr. Hemming's committal to jail At the rising of the court, the learned Advocate-General intimated that he proposed deferring his application against Mr Hemming until the disposal of the murder case.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General C. E Nairne, C.B., R.A., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, arrived here from Poona, yesterday morning, by the ordinary Poona passenger train, in company of Major H. F. Mercer, R.A., Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain Lesky, R.A., Aide-de-Camp, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where his Excellency was met by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, Commanding the District, and Major J. C. Swann, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General. After shaking hands with these gentlemen, General Nairne, in company of his Military Secretary, drove to Marine Lines, where he is putting up during his temporary sojourn in Bombay. His Excellency proposes to inspect the harbour defences and garrison. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired this morning, at sunrise, to announce his Excellency's arrival which was a private one.

Several of the Lancashire members have been in consultation since Parliament rose, their object, according to the *World*, being to revive in a practical form the so-called Indian party which passed out of existence with the late Government. Why the Lancashire members should be anxious to form an Indian party, seeing that Indian interests just now, at any rate, are not theirs, we fail to perceive. The new body, the *World* says, "aims at avoiding the fads and crochets of the unqualified group of dabblers who obeyed the lead of Mr. Naoroji, most of them connected only by the thinnest thread of sentiment with India. No one will be admitted who has not a direct connection with India or Anglo-Indians, and properly proved capacity to represent such interests. A new feature will be the formation of an analogous body in the House of Lords, where there are several Indian ex-Governors and high officials. The main object will, of course, be to secure due and regular attention to Indian topics as they arise, and chiefly to secure the bringing forward of the Indian Budget at a reasonably early date before the end of the Session."

We believe that the Secretary of State has now decided to hold an examination in London next June, when seven appointments in the Indian Police will be thrown open to competition. The examination will be held in the same manner and at the same time as that for the Indian Forest Department, and the successful candidates will be sent to India in the autumn of next year, without having to undergo a course of training at Cooper's Hill College.

The following are among the recently proved wills:—Mr. Richard Birkin, J.P., £81,085; Dr. John Syer Bristowe, F.R.S., £15,734; Mr. George Cooper, £66,695; Mr. Joseph Huntley, £74,571; Mr. Robert Miller, £72,902; Mr. William Bay Owen, £4,248; Sir Charles James Palmer, Bart., £35,064; Mr. William Henry Luard Pattison, £34,064; Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, £237,761; Rear-Admiral Henry Salmond, J.P., £7,753; Mr. William Sang, £145,293; Hon. Miss Charlotte Sugden, £11,106; Miss Helen Sophy Stephenson, £10,907; Sir Joseph Dodge Weston, J.P., £7,272.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RIOTS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

GREAT BRUTALITY OF THE POLICE.

PROTEST OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople have protested to the Porte against the] brutality of the police towards the Armenian prisoners and the killing of the wounded, and have demanded measures for the restoration of order.

PANIC AMONG THE WOMEN.

THE CHURCHES CROWDED.

The Armenian Churches at Constantinople are crowded with women and children, who refuse to leave, fearing fresh massacres.

THE HORRORS OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Nameless horrors were perpetrated by the Turks on the defenceless Armenians, in the streets, on Monday and Tuesday.

THE CITY QUIETING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 4.

The Porte is acting upon the demand made by the Powers for the restoration of order, and the City is quieting, though isolated disturbances are still taking place.

REVULSION OF FEELING THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

There is a general consensus of opinion that the Armenians have greatly embarrassed the action of the Powers by causing a revulsion of feeling throughout Europe, notwithstanding the brutality wherewith the Constantinople police repressed the outbreak.

Information received from good sources confirms the statement published, that the Foreign Delegates on the Sassun Commission pronounce the Armenian massacres and atrocities as grossly overstated.

THE REPORT OF THE MOOSH COMMISSION.

It is credibly stated that the report of the Moosh Commission shows that the atrocities in Armenia were much overdrawn.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

China has granted to Germany in settlement a Crown concession at Hankow.

FUNERAL OF M. PASTEUR.

IMPOSING CEREMONY.

PARIS, OCT. 6.

The funeral of M. Pasteur took place to-day, and was a most imposing ceremony.

A detachment of troops formed an escort to Notre Dame.

President Faure and the members of the Corps Diplomatique were present.

THE MALAGASY EXPEDITION.

MANIFESTO BY THE HOVA QUEEN.

Advices from Antananarivo, dated 22nd September, state that the Hova Queen has issued a Manifesto accusing her army of cowardice, and she refuses to leave the capital.

THE NEW TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 6.

Syed Pacha, the late Grand Vizier, has replaced Turkhan Pacha as Foreign Minister.

THE L. N. LANCASHIRE SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 6.

The Loyal North Lancashire athletic sports were concluded yesterday. A large and fashionable gathering had assembled, and several important events were played off. A silver cup was given for those who scored most marks, and it was won by Private Robinson. General Blundell offered a prize of Rs. 30 for the Companies race (half-mile), which was won by "A" company. In the high jump the prize was won by Volunteer Ramm, Poona Volunteers. The walking race (two miles) was won by Lance-Corporal Piper, King's Own Yorkshire. The Hurdle race, 120 yards, over six flights, was won by Volunteer Cody, Poona Volunteers. In the Officers race, 200 yards, six competed, and it was won by Lieutenant Brown. The bicycle race (two miles) was won by Armourer-Sergeant Ledbitter, Yorkshire. The tug-of-war was won by "D" Company, who won Rs. 50. The 100 yards race, for Officers, was won by Lieutenant Taylor, of the Yorkshire. The new event, fire-engine competition, came off, and caused great amusement amongst the crowds. Two manual engines were drawn up, each manned by ten men. As soon as the order was given, they ran to the tank. A couple of hose got first play, and the left half were very quick putting their hose, and played upon their opponents, and quite drenched them with water. As soon as they got ready both engines commenced to play upon each other till they were quite drenched. Mrs. Tidy, wife of Colonel Tidy, distributed the prizes.

APPOINTMENT.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Baldrey is appointed in place of Veterinary-Lieutenant Lewis, who is proceeding to England on the expiration of his tour of service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

ADEN, OCT. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 6.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from Bombay, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the 5th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 7-8
Bar Silver	30 11-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	75,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,400	"
" " Imports of Cotton	21,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	984,000	"
" " Surats	30,000	"

THE CHITRAL ROAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

Eight Mamunds of Peck Darra were captured at Malakhand on the 3rd instant. They were tried for the murder of coolies. Five were immediately executed, and the other three released.

The Queen's Own Sappers and Miners arrived at Malakhand this morning. The road construction will be commenced on the 7th instant.

MADRAS RACES.

MADRAS, OCT. 6.

FIRST RACE.—"Guindy Hurdle Race."—Round the course. Eight flights.

Buchanan's Canopus	1
Irwin's Vandieman	2
Hajee Ismail Saib's Harlequin	3

Also ran Lawyer and Lancelot, Honesty being left at the post. Time, 3 min. 17 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"Trial Stakes."—Three-quarter mile.

Irwin's Camlin	1
Ismail Saib's Pausamania	2
Elliot's Marvellous	3

Also ran Harrison, Marauder II., Queen's Messenger, and Excelsior. Won by a neck. The third was half-a-length behind the second. Time, 1 min. 17 1-5 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"Pony Trial Stakes."—5 furlongs.

Hanford and Smith's Susie	1
Irwin's Kepplar	2
Luck's Myrtle	3

Also ran Maiden, Don, White, and Czar. Won by six lengths. Distance between second and third two and a-half lengths. Time, 1 min. 8 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Civil Service Purse."—5 furlongs.

Walter's Despised	1
Buchanan's Promised Land	2
Ismail Saib's Maccaroon	3

Also ran Elworthy, Haste, Flora, Coyar, Thomond, Signal, Maid, and Marian. Won by half-a-length. Three lengths between second and third. Time, 1 min. 4 4-5 secs.

FIFTH RACE —"Midget Plate."—Half-mile.

Hit's Fizz	1
Walter's Detective	2
Colonel Macintire's Donna	3

Also ran Duchess, Leah, Jupiter, Halcyon, Louie, and Tommy. Won by three-quarter length. Same distance between second and third. Time, 53 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—"Madras Army Cup."—1 mile.

Captain Maunsell's Hyena	1
Lanaton's Irrigator	2
Edmond's Waiwera	3

Also ran Sour Grapes. Won by half-a-head. Distance between second and third two lengths Time, 1 min. 37 3-5 secs.

RECEPTION OF THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JANJIRA, OCT. 4.

An enthusiastic reception was given to the Nawabsaheb of Janjira on his return to his capital, Murud, Janjira. Nawabsaheb Sir Sidiahmedkhan Sidi-ebrahimkhan, K.C.I.E., returned to Murud, Janjira, to-day, at about 1 p.m., in the steam-ship Savitri. When he alighted from the steamer the usual salutes from the saluting battery in the port of Janjira were fired. After alighting at the Murud bunder he was received by Khanjadas Sidisardars and the Municipal Commissioners of Murud and Shrivardhan, and all the respectable residents of Sabsan. He was then led into a large shamiana, which was especially erected and tastefully decorated for the occasion. After the Nawabsaheb and all present had taken their seats, four congratulatory addresses were read and presented by the Municipal Commissioners of Murud and Shrivardhan, and by the residents of Mhasla, in which all the good and benevolent deeds done by the Nawabsaheb were related and their great pleasure and gratitude expressed to her Majesty the Queen-Empress for the honour done to the Nawabsaheb by investing him with the insignia of the Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Indian Empire. While *pan-supari* was being distributed the boys and girls sang songs specially made for the occassion. The Nawabsaheb having made a suitable reply to the addresses presented, proceeded in an open carriage to his bungalow. At the time of leaving the shamiana three rounds were fired by the police escort present. The whole of the town was *en fete*, and everywhere arches and buntings were raised by the people in honour of the return of the Nawabsaheb after his investiture at Poona.

THE DHULIA RIOT CASES.

DHULIA, OCT. 5.

Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, arrived here on Saturday morning, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Mahomedans assembled to meet him on the road, and he was garlanded. He passed along amidst applause. The riot trial is to be continued on Monday.

THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL CONGRESS.

BHIWNDI, OCT. 6.

An influential Congress meeting was held here this evening. Mr. Narayen Wassudeo Kunte, vice-president of the Municipality, presided. Rs. 150 were collected on the spot. A standing Congress committee was appointed, and two delegates elected.

POONA, OCT. 6.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the backward classes of the Marathas and other non-Brahmins was held, this evening, in Vetal Peth, under the presidency of Mr. Gopal Chhobaram, pleader. About twelve non-Brahmin delegates were elected. The objects of the National Congress were explained, and a committee appointed, to collect subscriptions from door to door from the backward classes, and to work for the Congress, independent of all other considerations.

SANGLI, OCT. 6.

A large and crowded meeting representing all classes and creeds of the Sangli public assembled in the Maruti's temple to collect subscriptions and elect delegates for the coming Congress. Raosaheb Anandrao Patkar, pleader, presided. Messrs. Babajee, Kashinath Mahadkar, Joshi, Govind, Ballal, Deval, and Krishnajee Prabhaker Khadilkar, addressed the meeting. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Rs. 150 were subscribed and collected on the spot. A committee was appointed to collect further subscriptions. State servants were conspicuous by their absence.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senagal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th and 30th each month.

Bhamo route to China interrupted in or near Tingyueh.

Line Sheiksaid Hodeida right.

Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius noon Monday the 7th instant.

THE Duchess of Albany and her children, on September 16, paid a visit to the Royal Albert Docks. Visits were paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Caledonia in dry dock, and to the tobacco warehouses. Luncheon was served on board the British India steamer Golconda, the party being received by Captain W. E. Hutchinson. The Lascars of the boat were drawn up on parade.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

IN England as throughout Europe the talk to-day is of the further and important evidence that has just been afforded of the *entente cordiale* between France and Russia. The visit of M. de Giers's successor to the Vosges ostensibly for the benefit of his health, but really, as seems clear, to fulfil a political mission, looks as if it had been suddenly planned. The German manœuvres have attracted more than usual attention, not only because of the extraordinarily large number of troops who were engaged, but on account of the illustrious personages, including the Emperor of Austria, who were the guests of the German Sovereign at Stettin. It may be that the French Government thought that something should if possible be done to checkmate the German demonstration and in her anxiety applied to St. Petersburg for guidance. However that may be, we suddenly hear that Prince Lobanof is starting for Contrexeville for the cure, when the place is almost deserted by visitors. Next we are told in the most innocent way that the President taking advantage of the Russian Minister's arrival in the neighbourhood had invited him to be present at the review to be held at Mirecourt. If Prince Lobanof was not sent specially to France by his master to exhibit to the world how intimate the relations of the two powers remain then appearances are very deceptive. A few years ago when rumours of war were more common than they are now the journey of a Russian Foreign Minister to France in such circumstances would have produced considerable alarm if not something approaching to a scare in more than one capital. So far, although there is no disposition here or elsewhere to deny that the fraternisation at Mirecourt is of real importance to France, nothing has occurred to suggest that the present situation of affairs in Europe is likely to be disturbed by this event. Domestic politics have not been of absorbing interest this week but two speeches delivered in the Midlands by the Duke of Devonshire throwing cold water on Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of old-age pensions and intimating to the farmers that they must rely upon their own exertions rather than upon the support Parliament can afford them, have attracted no little attention. A declaration of Mr. Balfour in favour of Denominational Education has greatly perturbed the Nonconformist party, and we are doubtless on the eve of a very lively controversy between the two schools.

That well-known actress, Mrs. Langtry, is doing something to help the paper though this dullest of dull season. A few days ago the important news was cabled from San Francisco that proceedings for divorce had been commenced there ; that she intends to abandon the stage ; and that in future she will "live on her farm in Lake County." The grounds of the action she has instituted are desertion and failure to provide for her and her child, and it is stated that she has qualified by sufficient residence in America to seek in the courts of San Francisco a release from her matrimonial bond. It will, perhaps, surprise many of your readers to learn that Mrs. Langtry was married so far back as 1874. So it is stated in a popular reference work, and the interesting information is added that she was born in 1852. If, as is highly probable, Mrs. Langtry supplied these particulars herself, she displays a courage not usually possessed, or at any rate credited to her sex ; but she probably finds consolation in thinking that if she is forty-three, she looks only thirty-three. Mr. Langtry is described in the invaluable publication I have alluded to as a "native of Belfast," and the public know little about him. When I last heard of him he was living at Holyhead, and performed the duties of local secretary to the Lifeboat Institution. He has now a chance of becoming famous ! Twenty-four hours after the world was informed of the coming *cause celebre* a detailed report appeared simultaneously in all the journals announcing that Mrs. Langtry had been robbed of her jewellery, valued by the owner at the trifling sum of £40,000. On her departure for Baden-Baden the jewels were deposited for safety with the Sloane-street branch of the Union Bank. A month ago someone, whether man or woman is not stated, took a note to the bank requesting that it might be handed over to the bearer. This request was written on Mrs. Langtry's notepaper, and apparently signed by her. Mrs. Langtry has just returned to London to discover her loss. This in brief, is the story and every-one is awaiting with curiosity for fresh developments. It will probably cause no very great surprise if we next hear that Mrs. Langtry has re-considered her determination to "abandon the stage" or at least has decided to make a few more appearances before finally retiring to the privacy of the farm in distant California. Is there one out of a thousand members of the profession who could allow himself or herself to allow such a splendid opportunity to pass ? If Mrs. Langtry is not on the boards again before six weeks pass, I am afraid she will sink in the estimation of the whole fraternity and sisterhood of theatrical performers.

The Shahzada left Paris two days ago for Marseilles and you will shortly have the pleasure of welcoming him back to Bombay. I think you will notice a great improvement in his apperance. It was generally remarked at Victoria Station, when he left us the other day, that so far as looks go his stay in this country had been of great benefit to him. Let us hope that in other and more important respects good will come from the visit. He is, I hear, very grateful to Sir Steuart Bayley and his staff for the attention they paid to him, and just before quitting London presented the Political Department with a large photographic portrait of himself handsomely framed. He also gave a smaller photograph to Mr. Edmund Neel, the able Assistant Secretary of the Department, who had much to do with arranging for his Highness' comfort, and was almost effusive in his thanks to that gentleman, whom it is said he described as his greatest friend. It looks as if the young Prince will have to give up not only his proposed pilgrimage to Mecca, but his projected stay in Egypt. The risks not confined to absence of sanitation of a visit to the city sacred to Mohammedans were duly pointed out to him, but otherwise, I believe, no attempt has been made here to influence his judgment. A fresh obstacle has, however, occurred. The Clive is badly wanted in India for trooping purposes, and as she must go back with all reasonable speed to Bombay the Shahzada has to re-consider his plans. If he decides to carry out his original programme the Clive will continue the voyage without his Highness, and he will have to complete the return journey by one of the ordinary passenger steamers There will be some chuckling at Constantinople if Nasrullah is unable to go to Cairo, for, as I mentioned last week, the powers that be in the Turkish capital were anxious to prevent the Ameer's representative from visiting the land of the Pharaohs. It would be interesting to know what Abdur Rahman Khan thinks of the discourtesy—I do not think that is too strong a word—shown to his son by the Ottoman Porte.

The controversy in the columns of the leading journal on Indian railway policy continues, but the subject not being one of popular interest attracts, I am afraid, less attention than it deserves. One correspondent who writes over the initials "R. A. S.," and who evidently is not an ignorant outsider, makes a suggestion which, though perhaps not new to you in India, presents the matter in a new light to many in this country unacquainted from personal experience with the working of the Indian administrative machine. He calls for the removal of railway matters from the hands of the Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, who, "R. A. S." maintains, has quite enough to do without this work, and who fails to secure that continuity of policy so essential. "In eight years," this well-informed correspondent points out, "there have been five changes of the member of Council, the average tenure of office being less than 18 months." What is the consequence, according to "R. A. S." ? "It may," he says, "happen that each new member comes into office with his own crude ideas as regards railway administration ; he upsets what has gone before, overrules his experienced advisers, and until he discovers the error of his ways, which he may do about the time he makes way for his successor, the whole state of affairs is deplorable." "R. A. S.'s" proposed remedy is, as I have said, to take the department out of the hands of the Public Works member altogether ; but he does not think, as some might do, that the dethroned member of Council should be succeeded by a man of professional training and experience. To replace the civilian by an expert is not enough. "It is impossible to guarantee any one individual remaining at his post for many years, and with every change of *personnel* there would be a change of policy." A more radical change is required. "What is wanted is a board of directors. This board should consist of three members, one member retiring every three years. The directors should be men with practical experience and not amateurs." He adds : "It is not desirable now to enter into details, but it may be said that the present salaries of the member of Council, of the Director-General of Railways, and of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India would be more than sufficient to remunerate the three directors." I have heard regret expressed that "R. A. S." did not think it desirable in his letter to the *Times* to enter into a little more detail. His remarks in the earlier portion of his communication about the arduous and multifarous duties of the Public Works Member of Council hardly prepared the reader for the recommendation that there should be no Public Works Member of Council at all. It would almost appear as if this proposition was an after-thought, introduced without previous consideration.

The annual meeting of the "British Association," presided over this year by Sir Douglas Galton, has at least one advantage ; it helps, like sensations such as that with which the Jersey lilly has so considerately provided the Press, to tide us over the most dreary period of the year. It is not only that it fills columns of space ordinarily occupied with more interesting if less learned matter, but it generally affords opportunities for the folklorists and other possessors of curious information to spread their knowledge broadcast by means not equally available in busier times. For example, a correspondent tells us this morning that so recently as 1850 it was the practice of Welsh farmers when the sermon began in church to light their pipes and smoke, "but without any idea of irreverence." He does not recommend the revival of the practice, but the worshippers of the goddess Nicotine are becoming almost as aggressive as cylists, male and female, and there is no knowing to what lengths they will go. In the cathedral at Bergen, in Norway, there is a notice requesting visitors and worshippers not to smoke during service.

The horrible news that an ex-Artilleryman, named Graham, has just been slain and eaten by men of an African race in the Congo, has added a melancholy interest to the discussion initiated before the Anthropological section of the British Association by Captain S. L. Hinde. That officer, who knows the Congo basin well, says that almost all the races of that region are addicted to cannibalism, and that where the influence of the white man is not predominant it is increasing. Slaves are kept and sold as an article of food, the traffic in human flesh being in many districts "extensive." Captain Hinde disproves a generally accepted theory when he asserts, as he does quite positively, that the "negro man-eater never eats flesh raw, and certainly takes human flesh as food purely and simply and not from any religious or superstitious reasons" He mentioned that among the Baletela there are no gray-haired persons, no halt, no maimed, no blind. Parents are eaten at the slighest sign of the decay of their powers. This is the survival of the fittest with a vengeance. The Baletela are worthy to rank with the Caribs, who, as the audience was reminded, were such epicureans that they were described by a French writer as knowing the different flavour of a Frenchman, a Spaniard, and Englishmen. Naturally he added that they liked the French flavour best ! The superiority of the French in this respect will no doubt be admitted by all Englishmen. A day or two after the discussion on cannibalism the same section was considering what ought to be our treatment of the native races with whom in our *role* as a commercial and civilizing power we are brought into contact. This is a topic that always draws and always leads to much unconsidered talk. On this occasion the discussion was not quite so unprofitable as usual, as the chairman sensibly excluded speakers without actual experience of uncivilized countries, though his ruling did not prevent ore gentleman from criticising the Government of India. The necessity of tolerating and respecting native ideas, as well as abstaining from forcing our ideas of morality on races to which they are strange, found strong support, but perhaps not enough was said about the other side of the question, the need that sometimes exists for protecting such people against themselves. Cannibalism, for example, is not according to our ideas of morality. If the bores had not been suppressed it is possile that there might have been some one sufficiently foolish as to get up and protest against our interfering with that indigenous and time-honoured custom.

One of the best papers read before the Association was that contributed by Mr. Luke (Deputy Director of Telegraphs in India) on the Field Telegraph in the Chitral Campaign. Mr. Luke's description of the important work done by his department in the recent operations forms a valuable addition to the accounts given us by Captain Younghusband and others. Without it the narrative of a well-planned and admirably-executed expedition would not have been complete. The officers of your Telegraph Department, like public servants in India, generally do not get sufficient credit in this country for their achievemennts. The complimentary remarks made by Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Sir Douglas Galton are, therefore, all the more gratifying. Sir Douglas, speaking as President of the British Associatiion, did not confine his praise merely to the Telegraph Department, but gracefully recognised the desire generally shown in India, and especially by its military authorities, to profit as far as possible from the discoveries of science. When is the British Association to meet in Bombay ?

THE NEW BALLARD PIER.

THE first disembarkation of English mail passengers, at the Ballard Pier, took place, yesterday morning, at 7-15 a.m., when nearly one hundred and fifty passengers from the s. s. Clyde landed with their light baggage in the P. & O. S. N. Company's launches Guicowar and Sewree. The first to arrive was the Guicowar with a larger number of passengers, and after half-an-hour the Sewree followed with the remaining portion of the passengers. The baggage was brought ashore and placed on a long range of tables for Customs examination, a large staff being present to expedite the work. The pier, although not quite completed, was sufficiently clear for traffic, and the arrangements made by the Customs authority conjointly with the Port Trust were so admirable, that there was little or no confusion, and the clearing of the baggage was completed within two hours. Several heads of Department were present, including Mr. Hughes, chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Uloth, Superintendent, P. and O. Company, Mr. Almond, Assistant Collector, and Messrs. Walsh and Lane, of the Preventive Department. The Police arrangements under Superintendents Brewin and Jones, and Inspector Roberts, were all that could be desired.

THE Emperor of Austria (says the *World*) celebrates his jubilee as a sovereign in 1898, and his project of presenting the famous Prater—the Bois de Boulogne of his capital—to the citizens of Vienna in commemoration of that event is received with acclamations from all classes of his subjects. The Prater (which derives its name from a corruption of the Spanish word "Prado") became an imperial hunting-ground as far back as 1570, and the higher nobility alone had access to it till 1776, when that liberal-minded but eccentric monarch, Joseph II., threw it open to the public. It comprises nearly 4000 acres of excellent lands on the banks of the Danube, and that portion of it known as the Wurstelprater (or "the prater of Punch-and-Judy shows") has been the pride and delight of many generations of Viennois. The donor stipulates that the Prater is to be devoted for ever to the recreation of the citizens of Vienna, free of any municipal tax or other public burden.

WITH reference to the termination, on Sept. 13, of the Pamir Commission, the St. Petersburg "Novosti" states that since Great Britain has not sufficient moderation to be content with the results assured to her by the Convention, results obtained, moreover, in consequence of the topographical ignorance of the Russian negotiator, and since she makes exorbitant demands in regard to the definitive Pamirs boundary, she therefore gives Russia the right to renounce a Convention which is far too onerous, especially since the occupation of Chitral.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

VICTORY FOR THE PAIGAH TEAM.

THE concluding round of this annual competition took place on the maidan, on Saturday afternoon in the presence of an enormous crowd of both European and native on-lookers. The four sides of the ground were densely packed with spectators about five deep, while every coign of advantage was eagerly seized upon by the native contingent, anxious to see their fellow-countrymen wrest the trophy from the European representatives. It was conjectured that the Bombay Gymkhana would not make much of a show against the Hyderabad lot, who had badly beaten the Poona Horse, the winners up in the late Poona tournament in the first round Contrary, however, to all expectation, Bombay played a magnificent game from start to finish, and were only beaten after a hard fought fight by one goal. In fact had some of the free hits which were accorded to them in consequence of the crossing and fouling of the native team been more successfully directed, the boot would have been on the other leg. The game throughout was a fairly fast one, though not such a test of hard riding as the one between the victors and the Poona Horse. The play of the winning team was as usual briliant. They are very fast on the ball, and their ponies in most instances had the legs of the Gymkhana stud. Their play, too, is a good combination, and all the members of the team are very strong hitters, though liable at times to be a little wild. It was owing to the fault of over-eagerness that the whistle of the umpires sounded so frequently against them. There is, no doubt, however, that the best lot won, and it is very gratifying to find that the Bombay men were able to make such a good fight of it ; as in the opinion of many experts, the game was looked upon as likely to be a mere procession for the Hyderabad representatives. In fact, level money was freely offered that they would win by five goals. *Qui palmam meruit ferat.* The following were the teams :—

PAIGAH.	BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
Colours : Black and Yellow.	Colours : White.
1 Meer Kyrula	1 Mr P F Fisher
2 Shaik Abdool Rahman	2 Mr E O Ellison
3 Neaz Mahomed Khan	3 Mr C Gray
Back : MahomedHussein Beg	Back : Mr F A Prevost

Umpires : Captains Mayne and Wynne. Time-keeper : Mr. Layton Ker. The time was taken by a stop chronograph kindly lent by Messrs. Lund and Block, of Bombay. Goal Umpires : Messrs. Remington and Birkett.

The ground was in excellent condition, though from want of rain there was perhaps a little bone in it. The ground is well covered with grass, the soil being of a light character and well drained. In this respect it is a pleasing contrast to the Poona ground, where at times a "noblick" would have been of greater service than the ordinary polo stick.

The following are the details of the play :—

FIRST ROUND.—The bell rang for play to commence at 4-35, the Bombay Gymkhana defending the Municipal end goal, opposed by the Paigah Horse at the cricket ground end. Almost immediately after the ball was started, a goal was given against the Paigah team for crossing, and the penalty hit taken by Prevost which, however, failed, going wide to the left. When the ball was hit out again the Paigah team got away, Prevost being ridden off ; but Gray coming to the rescue, a *melee* took place in front of the Gymkhana goal. Prevost then hit out on the lower side of the ground. With the ball in play again, Ellison got away and had a good run down the ground, but could not evade the Paigah back, who brought the ball up the ground dangerously near the Bombay goal, but it was well saved by Prevost. After some loose play the ball went out near the centre. Time was then taken. On resuming Paigah got possession, but a foul being claimed against them saved the rush ; and from the free hit a *melee* took place in the centre of the ground. Ellison and Fiscsher by good combined play then got away and took the ball to the front of the Paigah goal. The Paigh men were being hardly pressed by their opponents, when they were relieved by the bell ringing for the end of the first round. So far neither side had scored any advantage. The round was a very fast one throughout, and men and beasts seemed glad of a respite. Time : 10-5. Score : *Nil.*

SECOND ROUND.—On the ball being started, Paigah, contrary to the expectation of the Bombay-ites, hit the ball to the right instead of the left. Bombay being stationed on the right were fairly caught asleep. Paigah Nos. 2 and 3 took the ball down the round unopposed, No. 2 hitting the first goal for Paigah amidst the deafening plaudits of their native supporters. When the game was resumed some up and down play took place all over the ground till the ball went behind the Gymkhana line. After the hit out Prevost missing, the ball again went behind. Prevost hitting out and following up had a good run down, but the Paigah back securing, he had a grand run to the Gymkhana goal, and taking a very long shot at goal put the ball through. The Gymkhana at this time were all abroad and out of their places, or this contretemps would not have occurred. Score : Paigah 2 to *nil.* On ends being changed a close *melee* took place in the centre, when the Gymkhana 1 and 2 had a fair chance, but both over-rode the ball. Gray, however, came to the rescue with a good hit, but the Paigah back saved. Had this chance been taken advantage of the Gymkhana ought to have scored as they had a clear field. The Gymkhana men were playing an in-and-out game, but their ponies were not fast enough for it to be successful, and they would have done better to keep their places. Paigah then pressed Bombay, Prevost missing, but scoring the goal very well with the second attempt, when the ball was driven out at the side. On the ball being started, the Gymkhana had a chance but lost it by Gray hanging over the ball, and Fischer hit out. Gray, however, directly assumed possession and had a good run, but could not pass the Paigah back. Paigah then brought the ball up with a rush which Prevost by an excellent bit of play saved, and the ball was driven behind. The bell now rang for the conclusion of the second round. Time : 10min. 6secs. Full time : 20min. 11secs. Score : Paigah 2 goals to *nil.* Half the alloted time had now been played in two chukkars. During this round the Gymkhana did not play as well as usual, being somewhat excited and losing one or two chances.

THIRD ROUND.—When play re-commenced a *melee* took place out of which Bombay claimed a foul, which was given them. The hit failed, the ball going behind. Paigah No. 2. then got off, but Prevost stopped him and returned. Paigah No. 3, however, was backing up very well, and getting possession put the ball through, thus scoring the third goal in their favour. Score : Paigah 3 to *nil.* The ball being started from the centre, Paigah secured and rushed it down, but the attempt at goal was finely averted by Prevost, and directly after the ball went out. Gray then had a good chance and got away, but unfortunately the ball went out. Fischer had a narrow scape of a fall, his pony packing badly but recovering itself. Paigah then rushed the ball down, but Gray saved by taking the ball a cross the ground, when it went out. Time was taken, both teams changing mounts, as the play up to now had been fast and furious. When the ball was thrown in Prevost secured, and had a magnificent run down to the Paigah goal and passed most cleverly to Ellison, who put it through amidst the *who-oops !!* of their English partizans. The Bombay men thus scored their first point, the board marking Paigah 3 ; Bombay 1. On ends being changed Paigah No. 2 secured but hit the ball out. When in play again Bombay had to hit behind to save, thus giving a corner hit to Paigah. The hit was unsuccessful. Ellison got away, but Paigah back saved by hitting out. From the throw in Paigah No. 1 got a clear run and hit the shot at goal, failed. The bell then rang for the end of the third round. Time : 10min. 2sec. Total time : 30min. 13secs. Score : Paigah 3 ; Bombay 1. Bombay played a much better combination during this round.

FOURTH ROUND.—When play commenced Fischer secured, but the ball was returned to centre, where a *melee* took place ; give-and-take play being the order of the day. A foul was then claimed against Paigah. The free hit was taken from the centre of the ground Prevost passing the ball to Ellison, who had a shot at goal. The ball, however, just missed going bewteen the posts by a few inches, a bit of hard luck for Bombay, as they only scored a subsidiary. Had a goal been scored off, it would, as events turned out, have left the cup in the hands of the Bombay team. Score: Paigah 3 ; Bombay 1 and 1 sub. This encouragement caused the Bombay to do all they knew Fischer and Ellison being conspicuous for their keen riding. Paigah, however, got possession and took the ball down to the Bombay quarters, but Prevost saved. Offside was then given against Paigah, but their back hit out in returning. The game was now very fast. Paigah secured and took it down, the ball going behind the Gymkhana line. On play being resumed the whistle went against Paigah for fouling. Prevost took the hit, and making a magnificent long shot scored the second goal for the Gymkhana. Everybody was being excited at this time as another goal to Bombay would give them the victory. The bell almost directly after rang for the end of the fourth round. Full time : 38min. 44secs. Score : Paigah 3 ; Bombay 2 and 1 sub.

FIFTH ROUND.—Only one minute and thirty-six seconds remained for play. The greatest excitement prevailed all round the ground as to whether Bombay would be able to score another goal in this short period.

When play was re-commenced, Paigah had a rush down, but the shot at goal failed, Prevost bringing the ball out. Paigah secured, but Prevost saved, excellently breaking his stick in the attempt, and fortunately the ball went out. There were only 27 secs. left to play. On the ball being thrown in Paigah secured and hit the ball behind the Gymkhana line. The bell then rang for a cessation of hostilities. Thus ended the Polo Tournament of 1895. Score : Paigah 3 goals ; Bombay one goal and 1 sub., the victory resting with the Paigah team by the narrow margin of one subsidiary in their favour. After a short interval, chiefly spent by the Europeans in accepting the hospitality of the various clubs, who had their tents upon the ground ; and by the native youth in shrieking themselves hoarse in front of the Gymkhana tent, a square was formed. General Gatacre then with a few pleasant words congratulated the Hyderabad men on their victory, and presented to them the coveted trophy. Three cheers were given for the Paigah team, who responded by doing the same for Bombay. The proceedings then terminated. The Poona Horse had announced the sale of their polo ponies after the tournament. The gathering darkness, however, deterred the would-be purchasers. It is difficult to see the points of a pony by the medium of a carriage lantern feebly burning, and so lot after lot brought up in the rapidly waning light were bought in ; the reserve prices not being reached.

FIRE AT COLABA.

YESTERDAY afternoon a fire broke out at Lower Colaba, which but for the energy and undaunted zeal of the Fire Brigade would have resulted in the entire destruction of a block of buildings, situated in Bhagooria Lane, and utilised for storing bales of cotton. The building was divided into three parts, each of them containing pressed bales of cotton, belonging respectively to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and Mr. Lalji Poonsey. About 5 o'clock a police ramosee, doing duty on the road, observed volumes of smoke emanating from the part of the godown belonging to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, and which at the time of the outbreak was stated to have contained pressed cotton bales of the value of about a lakh of rupees. Telephonic messages were sent to different fire-brigade stations, and in a few minutes the steamers belonging to the Cotton Trade Association arrived on the spot, followed by the engines from Colaba, Fort, Pydhownie, and Nesbit Road. Three jets were immediately directed on the burning godown under the supervision of Mr. Nicholls, the head of the Brigade, who was promptly on the scene, and the flames were checked from spreading to the adjoining godown, belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The fire was extinguished within half-an-hour after the outbreak, but still the Cotton Green engine continued playing on the smouldering embers till late at night. The cotton in the Coorla Mill godown was almost wholly destroyed, for what was saved from the rapacity of the fire was damaged by water. The cotton stored in the adjoining godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers was also partially damaged by water. The cotton in the Coorla Mill and other adjoining godowns was said to be fully insured. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to spontaneous combustion. During the operation of the Fire Brigade two of the lascars were injured by bales of cotton falling on them, and were at once conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital

RIFLE GUN COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 5.

THE prize offered by Mrs. Webb, wife of Surgeon-Major-General Webb, was shot off this afternoon. The shooting was not up to the standard owing to the want of practice of some of the members. The conditions were 10 shots at 100 yards, sitting positions, and ordinary target 4-inch bulls' eye. Major Reilly won the handsome clock presented by Mrs. Webb, and Mrs. Badham took the entrances with the good score of 43 out of the possible 50, Miss Gardner taking second prize with 41. The following are the scores :—

		Added pts.	Total.
Mrs Badham	43	0	43
Miss Gardner	38	3	41
Mrs Turner-Jones	39	0	39
Mrs Frazer	38	0	38
Mrs Jones	36	0	36
Mrs Curtis	34	0	34
Major Reilly			40
Col Burgess			38
Col C Curtis			38
Mr Bromley			38
Major Turner-Jones			37
Surg-Capt Swinton			36
Mr Tod			34
Capt Marriott			32

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of the tour of his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay :—

October 5, Saturday, leave Poona, at 23-55 ; October 6, Sunday, arrive at Bombay, at 7-30 ; October 7, Monday, to October 10, Thursday, halt at Bombay ; October 11, Friday, to October 13, Sunday, at sea cruising ; October 14, Monday, arrive at Bombay, and leave Bombay the same night ; October 15, Tuesday, arrive at Poona, early morning ; October 16, Wednesday, leave Poona at 6, and arrive Purandhar at 9-30 and the same day depart from Purandhar at 17 hours ; October 17, Thursday, arrive at Mahableshwar ; October 18, Friday, to October 27, Sunday, halt at Mahableshwar ; October 28, Monday, leave Mahableshwar at 5, and arrive Wathar at 11 : leave Wathar at 11-43, by the S. M. Railway, and arrive Poona at 17-52, and leave Poona at 22-30, the same day ; October 29, Tuesday, arrive Bombay at 6, and the same day leave Bombay at 10, by the B. I. S. N. Co. ; October 30, Wednesday, to Thursday, October 31, halt at sea ; November 1, Friday, arrive Karachi ; November 2, Saturday, to November 4, Monday, halt at Karachi ; November 5, Tuesday, leave Karachi by the B. I. S. N. Co., at 16 hours ; November 6, Wednesday, at sea ; and November 7, Thursday, arrive Bombay, in the afternoon the same day.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Patiala and her Highness the Ranee left Bombay for their capital, on Saturday night, by a special train from the Victoria Terminus, the departure being private. Their Highnesses were accompanied by Dr. Owen, C.M.G., C.I.E. ; Vazier Gurdit Singh ; Dewan Jewan Singh ; General Pretum Singh ; Sirdar Sumshere Singh, Private Secretary ; Colonel Harnamsingh ; Colonel Hira Singh ; Colonel Surap Singh ; Lulloo Futteh Singh ; Kunwar Hem Singh ; Sirdar Geyan Singh, and about 300 followers. About a quarter past 11 o'clock their Highnesses drove to the Victoria Terminus, in company of Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, whose guests they were during their short stay in Bombay. At the station the Maharaja and the Ranee were met by a few gentlemen, who decorated them with floral wreaths, which compliments they acknowledged with becoming courtesy, and then entered the saloon, attached to the special, which shortly afterwards left the station.

WE would direct attention to the advertisement given elsewhere of the concert in the Town Hall, to-morrow evening, commencing at nine o'clock. The committee have been at special pains to offer the public a bright, select and enjoyable musical treat, and a look at the programme will show that they have succeeded very well. It is full of nice things. We have, no doubt, that the M. E. Church Building Fund will be materially helped as a result of the concert.

BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 4.

It is nearly a month since my last letter to you, but I am sorry to say I do not find Belgaum conducive to letter-writing. There is absolutely nothing to say. We all jog along day after day, and week after week, in the most perfect and beautiful monotony. One goes, and another comes dropping into his place so quietly and naturally, that one hardly notes the difference. Just now we are all talking about the weather, not a very novel, or elevating subject, or open to much variation. For it always rains, however they say more is still needed, and we are getting it, heavy thunderstorms come down daily, and every one hopes that they are general, and not local, and I hope so too, and can only add that I should think if they are, that the whole district would soon be perfectly intoxicated with drink.

Everything is quieter than usual here, now that the popular Regiment, the Royal Scots, have left for Mandalay, the only excitement being the visit of the Archbishop of Goa; but except for Sunday triumphal arches in front of the Roman Catholic Church, and the bungalow where his Reverence lives, nobody beyond the Roman Catholic community see anything of him. The Royal Scots, left in three detachments on Monday (23rd), and there was great sorrow in the station. Before leaving, the Royal Scots, and the two Madras Infantry Regiments here were entertained at a dance given by the Civilians and Military Staff. Nearly everyone was present, and all appeared to be well pleased with the entertainment. Dancing was kept up to a late, or rather early hour, and the supper was good and abundant, with champagne and other exhilarants "ad lib." Each lady hostess had a table which she decorated, and the first intention was that she was to have at it her own particular friends, but as the law of precedence had to be observed this could'nt be carried out. Although the rumour of the move of the two Madras Infantry Regiments to stations in the Bengal Presidency (Cawnpore and Jhansi) appeared in all the papers sometime ago, no definite orders have as yet arrived, much to the annoyance and possible inconvenience of the European officers; but it is thought that they really will go, one at once, and the other on relief by the 26th M. I. from Burmah. Belgaum like all military stations suffers from the constant movement of regiments and individuals, and by the end of this year we shall have lost all our old friends except the Battery, and new faces, and new friends to be made will be the order of the day. How sad it is to be always saying "good-bye," and sadder still to remember how soon one is forgotten:

——forgotten—as old debts
By persons who are used to borrow;
Forgotten as the sun that sets,
When shines a new one on the morrow;
Forgotten—like the luscious peach
That blessed the schoolboy last September;
Forgotten—like a maiden speech,
Which all men praise, but none remember.

But such is life! Talking of the Battery great sympathy is felt just at present for Captain Butler, R.A., who is very ill with typhoid fever at Kirkee, where he had gone on leave. The latest accounts of him are better, and everyone sincerely hopes he will pull through this fearful malady which has already proved such a scourge in Poona and elsewhere this year.

We hear that the Governor of Bombay, Lord Sandhurst, contemplates paying us a visit on the 27th to see this part of his principality, as is usual, I believe, with new Governors.

Last Wednesday a team of cricketers and two ladies left this for Sattara, to play the Sataraites at cricket, golf, tennis, and other games. I do not expect they are likely to excel, for owing to a variety of courses—the Royal Scots going, and other well known exponents of cricket, &c., not being able to accept the invitation, the lot that went (let me only tremblingly whisper it), a scratch one. We also expect a visit of sportsmen from Ahmednuggar, who are anxious to compete with our local talent at all manly games, sometime next month. So we shall probably have a third "week" of sorts for their benefit. Mr. Nash, with the Royal Scots football team, arrived back a few day ago, from their visit to Poona and Bombay, and are now I fancy on their way to Burma to join, and be welcomed by their comrades—it was a pity they lost their match in Poona, but they, we are more than pleased, were vitorious in Bombay, and walked round the Durhams. I think I have now told you all the news, such as it is, so will "chain up," and write again as soon as there is anything to write about. I hope that time may soon come, for at present for lack—I presume—of better employment, people are amusing themselves by petty quarrels, which do not tend to improve the sociability of the station.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A short Bill, No. 15, of 1895, is now before the Supreme Legislative Council. The object of the bill is to suppress the practice of law-touting now prevailing in this country. I think that if the measure, as it now stands, passes into law, it will not only open a wide door to false swearing, but will also undoubtedly make the professional future of pleaders, particularly practising in mofussil courts, dependent upon the goodwill of district officers, who are, broadly speaking, not on easy terms with pleaders as a class, on account of their activity in political and other matters. Further, it is not unfrequent for pleaders to group themselves into factions on account of their mutual professional jealousies often prone to watch for opportunities for the purpose of putting down their rivals in the profession. The proposed law will, therefore, I am afraid, greatly assist an unscrupulous pleader to get his rival into a scrape.

I must, however, guard myself from being understood to say that I view the object of the bill with anything like disapproval. I am, on the contrary, decidedly of opinion that law-touting is utterly unworthy of the traditions of the legal profession, and that it must at once be legally put an end to. It is only the form of the bill, so far as it concerns pleaders, that I object to. My reasons for saying that I object to the form of the bill are as follows:—"Section thirteen explanation": Under this explanation it will not be necessary to prove any specific acts of touting. A person may be shown by merely a hearsay evidence to be a law-tout, and the onus of proving that the pleader did not know that such person was a law-tout is thrown upon the pleader charged with having obtained employment through him—the law-tout—or, in other words, a person accused of an offence must prove his innocence. I think this is wrong in principle. The fundamental rule recognised by law is that no evidence is necessary as to matters which the law presumes—as that a man is innocent till the contrary is shown. In my opinion this clause requires re-consideration otherwise it will render the prosecution of an innocent legal practitioner quite easy, and enable the prosecutor to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the practitioner's defence. I think nothing can be more dangerous and alarming than this. Section two of the bill authorizes District Judges and Commissioners of Divisions to suspend or dismiss a pleader alleged to have misconducted himself "after hearing the pleader or muktiar or his recognised agent." I think these powers are highly dangerous. They are sure to be abused for the reasons already mentioned. The words "after hearing" are too vague. They ought to be removed, the words "after making a judicial enquiry" being substituted therefor. Without any formal and judicial enquiry how can a pleader aggrieved expect justice at the hands of the District Officers? Another objectionable feature of the bill is that it does not seem to reach law-touts procuring business for pleaders on commission. I believe that it is these law-touts who are at the bottom of the evil intended to be suppressed. They are accomplices in the transaction in every sense of the word. They must be brougth within the reach of the law or else the measure will considerably fall short of its object.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI.

Ratnagiri, Oct. 5.

We are so accustomed to consider Bengal as completely under a Permanent Settlement, says the *Pioneer*, that we are apt to overlook the fact that Settlement operations are being carried on in that Province on almost as extensive a scale as in the N.-W. P. and Oudh. The entire control of these operations is vested in the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, whose Report for 1894 tells us that no less than 14 Settlement Officers and 46 Assistant Settlement Officers were employed during the year of which he treats. The work is divided into (1) Settlement of Revenue in temporarily settled tracts and in Government estates, and (2) the Survey and Record of Rights in the permanently settled tracts of the Behar Division. The operations in the former are but of minor importance generally, except in so far as they illustrate the tendency of Sir Charles Elliott's mind towards introducing the system of records and settlements of which he was to all intens and purposes the author in these Provinces. The careful elaboration of details, the classification of soils, the minute inquiry into rent rates, &c., which he introduced in the Farrukhabad settlement, and his disciples carried on into the settlements of Etawah, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, and other districts, all find their counterpart in the settlements of Orissa, Chittagong, Noakhali, of which we here find a record. If Sir Charles Elliott had done nothing else in Bengal, his administration would be remarkable for the light he has thrown upon the dark places of that over-rated Province, and his determination to bring it into line with Provinces much more recently brought under British administration, as regard agricultural statistics, fixation of rents, and the like.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The following political postings are announced:—Captain S. Bayley on return from leave goes to Oodeypore as Boundary Settlement Officer. Captain Whyte shortly rejoins from leave his appointment as Political Agent to Muscat for about six weeks. He will probably then be relieved by Major Sadler, at present engaged in the Foreign Office Simla. Captain Whyte will then be appointed Assistant Political Agent, Bussorah.

The Amir of Kabul's methods are certainly peculiar says the Allahabad paper. He allowed, as we know, Sher Afzul to escape from Kabul at a critical moment, and he has now sent Rs. 12,000 to Najib-uddin Akhundzada, the notorious Mullah of Hadda. This man has been preaching *jihad* against the British Government for six months or more.

Calculated at the current rate of exchange, the subtitution of country-made for imported articles last year by the Bengal Stationery Deparment is estimated to have effected a saving of over three and a quarter lakhs. Sir Charles Elliott remarks, however, that the calculation should be made at the official rate of exchange, which was 1s. 1-11-16d. per rupee. On this basis, and adding a certain amount for freight and packing charges, the substitution of Indian for English-made papers would show a saving of two and three quarter lakhs. The income of the Department was less and the expenditure greater than that of the previous year by a few thousand rupees. The decrease in the receipts was chiefly due to a falling off in the amount realized by commission on locally purchased articles. The value of the balance in stock at the close of 1894-95 is greater than that of 1893-94 by half a lakh, owing largely to the inability of the managers of the presses to frame accurate estimates of their requirements. Various economies have been carried out during the last twelve months. The issues of forms fell off by more than ten millions, owing to the increased supervision of Goverment under the operation of a new rule.

Major-General Badcock, Commissary-General-in-Chief, proceeds shortly to Bandipur, where he will meet Sir Henry Brackenbury, to confer on the spot as to the annual provisioning of the troops in the Gilgit Agency. We trust the force there will be reduced next summer as the Chitral Valley is now garisoned.

The three hundred Punjabi Mahomedan sepoys required for the Mombassa-Uganda line of communications have been obtained, more than that number of volunteers having come forward from infantry regiments. A careful selection of these will be made, as none but picked men are to be sent out. The duties of this new corps will presumably be to guard the working-parties in the railway which is shortly to be begun, and incidentally to deal with two or three slave-trading chiefs who have not yet been brought to their bearings.

Colonel A. C. Toker, C. B., Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bengal, is now on tour. On the 28th ultimo he inspected the Woollen Mills at Dhariwal, Punjab, and two days were devoted to the various Cawnpore industries. The particular object of the deputation is to collect complete information about all articles locally manufactured with the view of substituting them for imported stores of the same class is so far as this has not already been done. It is quite certain that the Government of India are now genuinely anxious to extend the use of articles "made in India," and the Cawnpore manufactures will no doubt be prepared to accept the olive branch. It is well known that in the years gone by they have had great difficulties to contend with in their dealings with certain Government departments, and frequent representations have been made on the subject through the Chamber of Commerce and otherwise. There has grown up a feeling of dissatisfaction and irritation fostered by petty and purposeless restrictions, and the era of more liberal and more considerate treatment will be welcomed as a real relief.

Some time ago we pointed out the saving that would result from a more accelerated Trooping Service, says the Lahore paper, but it appears from the troopship programme for 1895-96, that the army reliefs this season at any rate will occupy the usual seven months or more, viz., from the 11th September until the 30th April. When the Indian Government owned their own troopships it was not of so much consequence whether the trooping season lasted eight months or four, as the vessels and crew had to be maintained at India's cost all the year round. Now, however, that the Government have to take up hired transport, it must necessarily be of great importance to complete the service as rapidly as possible, as every additional day means additional expense, both on land and sea. We fail to see any advantage to the army, on the contrary, there is a distinct disadvantage in spreading out the reliefs over seven months, as a battalion is either receiving men, or sending them Home in dribblets throughout the whole of that period, which is, to say the least, not sound interior economy as well as unnecessary.

The cyclonic storm which, as has been stated, had struck the coast of Orissa, changed its course suddenly on Tuesday, and instead of travelling N.-N.-W. though Western Bengal turned north-eastwards, passing right across Lower Bengal and then into the Brahmaputra valley. The centre on Wednesday was close to Dacca, where the barometer was half an inch below the normal. Cyclonic gales prevailed round the centre, the wind blowing 25 and 35 miles per hour. Heavy rain has accompanied the cyclone, Jessore reporting four inches. Sylhet, Cachar, and Manipur appear to be in the direct line of advance of this cyclone, and we shall probably hear of heavy rain in those district. One effect of the storm has been to interrupt telegraphic communication with Burma, and the alternative route through Manipur may also be affected.

It is understood that Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of Patna, takes furlough in the spring, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Oldham or Mr. Bourdillon.

Some time ago the Postal authorities decided that the pay of sub-postmasters and branch-postmasters should be increased in accordance with the higher responsibilities devolving upon them. The system adopted was for heads of circles to review the monetary transactions in sub and branch offices and to revise the standard of pay accordingly, with the Director-General's approval. This is only a fair proceeding, for it is obvious that if the money passing through a man's hands springs from thousands of rupees to lakhs his responsibilities are heavier, and he deserves to be paid at a higher rate. Now a further step has been taken. A minimum rate of pay has been fixed and this is to be given forthwith. No sub-post master or junior clerk in a head office is to receive less than Rs. 20 per month and no departmental branch-postmaster is to get less than Rs. 15. The conditions of service vary so much in India, the cost of living in one province being cheaper or dearer than in another, that these minima may not apply universally. If the head of a circle considers them too low and desires a higher minimum standard for his subordinates, he will have to give special reasons. The great point is that the postal employes of the classes mentioned will nowhere receive less than Rs. 20 and Rs. 15, while the practice of revising their pay will encourage then to do good work and attend strictly to business."

Some particulars of the recent sensational occurrence at Lebong are given by our Darjiling correspondent. We are glad to learn that a purse of sixty rupees has been presented to the two men of the Manchester Regiment who so pluckily arrested the enraged hillman.

The Archbishop of Agra distributed ninety-five silver cross medals and clasps with red ribbon to the members of the Roman Catholic Temperance Society "The League of the Cross" at Dagshai on the 1st instant. Eighty-seven of them are members of the Church of England. This says much for the energy of Father Doogan, the R. C. Chaplain. The Archbishop spoke on the many advantages of temperance, and exhorted the members to continue as "temperance men" and good soldiers.

The Secretary of State has lately, on the recommendation of the Government of India made a concession to the Uncovenanted Police, whereby officers of that Department retiring from the post of Inspector-General may be granted an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. In view of this it will be interesting to see how the Inspector-Generalship in the Central Provinces, shortly to fall vacant, will be filled up, and whether the concession is to be of any practical value to the Police Department. In the Central Provinces there are no appointments of Deputy Inspector-General or of Police Commissioner to serve as prizes to the senior Superintendents: the only "plum" is the Inspector-Generalship itself; and in these Provinces, therefore, above all others, it is necessary to consider the claims of the Police Department before giving the post to the Commission. It has been too much the practice of late years to utilise the appointment for making a run of promotion in the grades of the Commission, which is scarcely just. It cannot be expected that senior Superintendents will endeavour to maintain a high standard of efficiency when they see themselves deprived of all hope of future advancement. It is to be hoped that the Government will take the opportunity which now offers of showing that they do not intend the concession in the matter of extra pensions to remain a dead-letter, but that they mean to use it in order to stimulate the flagging energies of senior Police Officers, to reward meritorious work and to open a way for proved ability. If it is argued that there is no senior Superintendent in the Central Provinces fit for the post of Inspector-General, the course may be adopted of exchanging one of the seniors for a competent man of similar service in another Province. No harm will be done to the Police Department in either Administration, and a flow of promotion will be given in the Central Provinces where the vacancy occurs.

More than one Russian paper has recently touched on the subject of the establishment of a new steamship company which shall carry mails, passengers, and freight between the ports of European Russia, India, and the Far East. A scheme, too, for the establishment of commercial agencies at Bombay and Madras for the exception of kerosine and other Russian products finds much favour with Russian merchants, who would also be glad to see the present tea trade between India and Russia conducted directly, instead of, as at present, through Afghanistan and Persia.

Mr. Henry Howard, now Secretary of Embassy at Paris, is likely to succeed Sir Nicholas O'Conor as British Minister at Pekin. Mr. Howard, though his name can scarcely be said to be familiar to the public, has had a long experience in diplomacy, having joined the service thirty years ago. He was also for a short time in 1880 Private Secretary to Sir Stafford Northcote (afterwards Earl of Iddesleigh) when Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was employed in the same year for some months in the Foreign Office. In 1889 he made a tour of the Consulates of the Treaty Ports of China, and in the following year became Secretary of the St. Petersburg Embassy, which he left to take up the corresponding appointment in Paris last autumn. At that time he was promoted to the full rank of a Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Telegraph authorities announce that one Burma wire through Assam is working but that the others are interrupted, and that deferred traffic is therefoe likely to suffer delay.

Writing from much experience of school inspections, a correspondent to the *C. and M. Gazette* points out that probably the results would in many cases be less disappointing to managers, masters, and parents, were the teacher of each class absent during its examination. The children dread more the anger of their teacher than the momentary displeasure of the inspector. Hence many a clever child, seeing the teacher watching, who knows his weak points, fails through mistakes made through sheer nervousness. Again, a less intelligent child has a fairer chance when the teacher is away who has perhaps frequently assured him that he is "the greatest dunce on earth," and who may be betrayed into confiding this fact to the Inspector at the moment when the stupid boy most requires encouragement. After such an introduction, it is no wonder if the unhappy victim remains sulky and silent throughout the examination. The absence of the teacher, therefore, would be less embarrassing to the pupils than his presence, and they would be able to do themselves greater justice with consequently more satisfactory results.

From the 21st to the 27th ultimo, 2 Europeans 9 East Indians, 25 Native Christians, 365 Hindus and 40 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 441 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 395. The deaths are thus classified—4 from cholera, 4 from measles, 169 from fevers, 61 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa and 87 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 50·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 45·4 per 1,000 per annum.

The receipt from passenger traffic on the Madras Railway for the half-year ended 30th June last amounted to Rs. 20,25,884 against Rs. 16,73,409 for the previous half-year; there was thus an increase of Rs. 3,52,476, equivalent to 21·06 per cent.

A Tamil 'ricksha coolie lodged a complaint in the Colombo Police Court on September 23 against Mr. H. Harris, Sub-Accountant of the Chartered Bank, on a charge of causing him grievous hurt with a gun. The complainant stated that he took a European in his 'ricksha to a house opposite Lady De Soysa's residence in Kollupitiya, and on demanding something more than seventy-five cents, which was all that he had been paid as hire, the accused came out of the house with a gun and shot at him, the bullet hitting him in his left leg. The complainant showed a dressed wound to the court just below the knee of his left leg, and, Dr. Carbery testifying to the hurt being of a grievous nature, the magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, a rider to which however, was afterwards added empowering the police to accept bail from the accused. This was consequent upon an application being made to Mr. Moor in chambers by Messrs. Proctors de Seram, Solicitors to the Chartered Bank, who were apprised of the case.

The Headquarter Officers of the Bengal Command will not move to the plains during the coming cold weather.

Colonel Holdich and the Pamir Commission party are making rapid marches from Gilgit to Bandipur, as there is every sign of an early winter in northern Kashmir.

Jhansi sent an eleven to Lalitpur last week to try and avenge their previous defeat, but though they were a fairly representative team, they again came off second best. A meeting was held a few days ago to appoint a captain for the ensuing cricket season, and Veterinary-Major Crawford was unanimously elected to the post. It looks as though cricket and boating were to be the chief features of the cold weather—if such a season ever arrives, which Jhansi people are beginning to doubt.

At the Battersea Town Hall, on September 16, Mr. John Burns, M.P., delivered his annual address on the subject of the Trade Unions Congress. It had fallen to his lot, he said, to bell the cat alone when there were hundred of others who ought to have helped him; but because these pandered here and coquetted there, that was no reason why he should not go on with his work until the purging of the Labour movement was absolutely completed, and its members were masters of their political, municipal, and industrial destinies. There had never been a Congress which so completely marked, as that held at Cardiff, the parting of the ways, and which so completely emphasised the determination of the Labour movement to dispossess itself of the non-representative parasities who had too long imposed themselves upon it (Cheers.) Referring to the charge of unconstitutional action, he said for the Independent Labour party and revolutionists to talk about constitutional means was like the worms in Battersea Cemetery crying out for cremation. (Laughter and cheers.) It was ten years since he started on the purification job, and he meant to make more enemies still by extending it to friendly and building societies, and even to Parliament itself. (Cheers).

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FONSECA MURDER CASE.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

On Saturday, at an adjourned sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Starling and a Special Jury continued the hearing of the case in which Francis Xavier Fonseca, a Portuguese, was charged with having, on the 17th May last, in Bombay, committed the murder of one Anacleto Duarte by administering to him a pill of strychnine poison. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Hemming, represented the prisoner.

Dr. F. X. Fereira, further examined by the Advocate-General, said that on the following day the prisoner and Dr. Viccajee came together to his house. Witness explained to Dr. Viccajee in prisoner's hearing that a patient of his, who, he knew had heart-disease, had his life insured for Rs. 2,000, and that the prisoner was to get the money. Prisoner here said that he would only get Rs. 300 from the transaction. Witness told Dr. Viccajee that he had examined the man very carefully two years before his death, and he had then valvular disease of the heart, but that six months prior to his death, the deceased had his life insured, and that he was passed by Dr. Smith for the insurance. Witness told Dr. Viccajee that he felt very awkward about the matter, as he had to sign the insurance form. Dr. Viccajee told him that he could sign the form as heart-disease was no bar. He took Dr. Viccajee aside, and said something to him, which the prisoner probably heard. Witness and Dr. Viccajee then exchanged some remarks, and they then went where the accused was. The latter asked Dr. Viccajee if he would sign the form and settle the whole matter.

The Judge: Can you say where the form was?

Witness said he did not remember where it was. Dr. Viccajee declined to sign the form, and when he was about to leave, the accused took witness aside and asked him whether he should offer Dr Viccajee his consultation fee. Witness said he might. They then both left. Two or three days later he again saw accused, who came with Dr. Viccajee to his house. Dr. Viccajee asked witness why he had sent for him, to which he replied he had not. Dr. Viccajee then told witness that prisoner was bothering him to sign the form, but he was not going to do so. They then left. Some days afterwards, while witness was in his verandah, the accused, seeing him, came in and told him that Dr. Smith had a man who would sign the form for Rs. 10. He next saw the accused somewhere in the beginning of June, when he was attending his work at the dispensary. The accused brought his child to him for treatment; and he then told him that he would get his money on the 10th August. He had no suspicion of foul play when he first gave the certificate; but some fifteen days before Mr. Brewin saw him, he heard something from his brother.

The Advocate-General here, with the permission of the judge, asked the witness to leave the court for a time. The witness having left the court,

The Advocate-General, in addressing his lordship, said that the reason why he proposed to put the question as to what the witness heard from his brother was that his lordship and the gentlemen of the jury must have observed that a great deal of his learned friend's cross-examination had been directed by way of an inuendo against the police and to the action of the police in this matter; and he (the Advocate-General) was not in any way exaggerating the inference which his learned friends sought to have drawn from his cross-examination that, in a great measure, the testimony of some of the witnesses had been more or less inspired by the police. He (the Advocate-General) therefore thought that it was very material to show what, for instance, the witness heard in regard to matters which had been deposed to by witnesses, and which were attributed by inuendoes to the police. The witness said that he had heard of the matter long before Mr. Brewin appeared on the scene. The object of the question was to show that the people outside knew all about it before the police came on the scene.

The Advocate-General then handed over to the Judge the deposition of the witness.

Mr. Russell having read the deposition, said that he objected to the statement.

The Advocate-General asked his lordship to make a note that he claimed to have the question in.

The Judge: Can you cite any authority?

The Advocate-General said he had no authorities to cite on the point, but there could be no doubt that he was entitled to meet in examination-in-chief any inuendoes which suggested inferences arising out of his learned friend's cross-examination.

The Judge observed that he might as well be asked to admit the gup of the town.

The Advocate-General submitted that it would be perfectly relevant, inasmuch as it would entirely dispose of his learned friend's suggestion that the police first tutored or inspired the testimony as to the particular point, if it was proved that the gup of the town was on the subject for days before. He (the Advocate-General, was not giving the gup of the town but he wished to ask the witness, and possibly call his brother as to what they heard.

The Judge took a note of Mr. Macpherson's statement.

The Advocate-General: I hope I have made my point clear?

The Judge: Yes, I understand your point.

Dr. Fereira was then re-called, and, cross-examined by Mr. Russell, said he had been practising for the last seven years. He did not keep a prescription book. He kept it five years ago. He never regularly kept a book for attendances on patients. On the prescriptions he occasionally made notes of complaints. Duarte very often paid him cash. Witness had prescriptions written for the Duarte family. He had described them all as "Duarte." Before the death of Duarte ten annas were due to him on account of medicines. He would not call the Duartes a generally healthy family. Witness had stated in his certificate of 17th May that the diseased had been suffering from anæmia, &c. Bad air and bad surroundings were often the cause of anæmia, and often caused chronic maladies, such as kidney diseases, &c. About ten months before his death, the deceased had been suffering from some bad disease, which might cause anæmia. The disease brought on rheumatism, and rheumatism might affect the heart. For the first two years of his acquaintance, the deceased was very anæmic, but latterly he was better.

Witness was then cross-examined at great length about the medical aspects of certain diseases, and said that it was his impression that the deceased might have died at any moment suffering as he was from a number of diseases. Strychnia was often prescribed for anæmia in combination with other drugs, and it was also often given to steady the heart's action. Duarte very seldom took medicines. Witness swore that the accused did not say that the policy was for two thousand and not ten thousand rupees. The accused did not represent that the widow would be entitled to Rs. 300 and not the accused.

The Advocate-General, in re-examination, put in the letter written by the witness to the newspapers on the subject of the certificate given by him on Duarte's death.

Dr. Abraham Hyam, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was a medical practitioner for the last six years, and kept a dispensary in Girgaum. He knew the deceased, and attended him professionally on the 23rd April last. He was called to the house of the accused near the Tramway terminus, and found both the deceased and the accused there. He asked the deceased what he was suffering from, and he said from fever and cough. He examined him, prescribed for him, and left. Again on the 25th of the same month, he paid another visit. The prisoner came to his dispensary and said that Duarte wanted to see him again, as he was feeling bad. After finishing his work, he saw Duarte in the same house he paid his first visit. He re-examined the deceased, and having prescribed for him, left. He saw him for the third time on the 30th. He went to the house when the accused was also there, and Duarte said he was feeling very weak and bad. He once more examined him, prescribed for him, and left. He was suffering from ordinary fever and bronchitis. On the 25th Duarte paid, and on the 30th the prisoner paid for his visit. This was the memorandum book in which he had entered the visits.

To the Judge: I do not think the deceased was suffering from heart-disease of any form.

Witness, continuing, said he did not see Duarte after the 30th April. He next saw the accused on the 17th May at his dispensary at about half-past eleven o'clock in the morning. The accused told him that Duarte was dead. Witness expressed his surprise, and asked how that was. The accused said Duarte neglected to take medicine; the fever and cough got worse, and he died. He next saw the accused about the 27th May at his dispensary, where he came alone. He gave witness a form and said "Doctor, please fill in this form." Witness said he did not attend the deceased up to the time of his death. The accused said nobody attended on him; he neglected to take the medicine, and he died. He asked the accused what had he go, to do with the form, to which he said he had to get his commission for getting the life of the deceased insured. The accused further said Duarte was his friend and he would like the widow to get the insurance money. If he (witness) did not sign the form, both he (the accused) and the widow would be losers. Witness asked him to go to the doctor who gave the death certificate. He knew that a death certificate was generally required. The accused said that a doctor had never attended on the deceased. The accused showed him two certificates one from the Padri and the other from the undertaker. As he showed him the certificates, he said, "Look here, doctor, the man died of fever." Witness then referred to his note-book and filled in the form. After he had filled in the form, the accused went away. In the evening of the same day, the accused came to him and asked him to accompany him to Mr. Hemming's bungalow. Mr. Hemming asked him if he had filled in the form, and he said "yes," and made him sign his name on a piece of paper. He had never spoken to Mr. Hemming before that time. In June he had some correspondence with Mr. Ellis of the Insurance Company. He was assisted in the correspondence in the case of the first letter by his friend, Mr. Velinker, and in the rest by Mr. Hemming. They advised him how to write the letters. Mr. Hemming dictated to him what he had to write.

Mr. Russell objected to the question that the two last letters were writtten by Messrs. Turner and Hemming.

The Advocate-General said the correspondence was put in by Mr. Hemming in the Police Court.

Some discussion ensued on the subject, and his lordship ruled that the correspondence could not be put in.

Witness, continuing, said that on the 8th July Mr. Brewin called on him, and after some conversation he was arrested, on that day, the charge against him being making a false statement in the certificate, and the statement that the deceased was a man of sober habits to his knowledge. The prisoner was arrested on a similar charge. The case was called on, and Mr. Brewin being examined, it was postponed. Ultimately the charge against the witness as well as the accused was withdrawn. They were liberated on bail, pending the charge. When the was withdrawn, the accused had been arrested on a charge of murder. Witness was paid Rs. 5 for signing the form, and Rs. 10 for going to Mr. Hemming, as he was made to wait for nearly an hour.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: Is a gold mohur the price for perjuring yourself?

Witness: I am not perjuring myself.

You made a false statement before Mr. Hemming?—No.

Then do you mean to say that it is a true statement?—Perfectly true.

When you said that the deceased died of fever and bronchitis, did you know that of your own knowledge?—Yes, because the accused told me that he died of fever and cough.

Do you still think that it is a true statement to say that Duarte died of fever and bronchitis?—Not now, after reading the evidence in the papers.

Witness, continuing, said that the deceased never told him that he was suffering from disease of the heart. The certificate he gave was a perfectly true certificate. It was not aware that he was making the statement to a Notary Public until he signed the statement. It was not a fact that he went to the house of the deceased, whom he saw at the house of the accused. He could not say the deceased was very bad at the time he saw him; he was weak. He found him lying on a bed, the fever being between 100 and 101 degrees. The deceased told witness that he had been ill for five or six days. Witness handed over his note-book to Mr. Brewin on the day of his arrest. He prescribed ordinary drugs for expectoration and for fever.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General, witness said that Mr. Hemming was his solicitor in the first instance. He changed him and entrusted his case to Mr. Sealy, the pleader. He made a statement in writing, which Mr. Sealy forwarded to the Public Prosecutor, and the charge against him was then withdrawn. He had received no communication from the police or anybody else before he made the statement.

Before another witness was called, Mr. Macpherson wished to make a statement to the court.

Mr. Russell objected.

Mr. Macpherson: My learned friend may well object before he knows what the statement is.

Mr. Macpherson wrote the statement on a piece of paper, and handed it to his lordship.

His lordship ruled not to allow the statement to be made at that stage, remarking that the witness might be questioned about it.

Dr Godinho, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said five minutes ago Mr. Hemming spoke to him in court. He said "Do you know, do you consider what you are doing?"

Mr. Russell objected to this sort of examination, remarking that the prisoner would be prejudiced.

Mr. Macpherson said he should do nothing in the world to prejudice the prisoner; but this was contempt of court; and the learned Advocate asked that Mr. Hemming be committed to jail for contempt of court.

Mr. Russell said this matter should not be imported into this trial. An application might be made in chambers on affidavit.

Mr. Macpherson said he would certainly move in Chambers to-morrow for Mr. Hemming's committal to jail for contempt of court. It was as clear a contempt as anything could be. A newspaper writer making such a comment would render himself liable for contempt.

His lordship said there was some distinction between Mr. Hemming and a newspaper writer, because Mr. Hemming was the accused's solicitor.

Dr. Godinho, in answer to Mr. Macpherson, said he was a Licentiate of Medicine, and he remembered seeing the accused on the 25th May at his dispensary at Erskine Road. Accused said it was not for his old sickness, but he had some business. He wanted witness to sign a certificate. He had a bundle of papers with him. He said Anacleto Duarte was dead, and he asked witness to sign a paper which had some writing upon it by Mr. Hemming. He offered to pay witness his fee for signing the paper. He told witness he knew him, he had attended on him, and he pressed witness to sign the paper. He said he would pay him ten times over his fee if he signed. Witness refused to sign it under any circumstances.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said there were other people in his dispensary at the time, but they were at a little distance. Witness had attended the accused at his dispensary. He came there five or seven days.

Did he ask you about your fee after you refused to sign the paper?—Yes. Was it a form exactly like this?—Yes. I did not tell anybody about it until the police came and asked me about it.

Witness was told, at Mr. Russell's suggestion, to go and get his books to show that he treated the accused.

Inspector Fleming, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said that on the 7th July he went to Sewree cemetery with deceased's brother and a coroner's warrant for exhmunation. Deceased's brother pointed out the grave. Dr. Sidney Smith was there, and took out the viscera, which were placed in an earthen chatty. Dr. Smith tied up the mouth of the chatty, and sealed it up, and made it over to witness. He kept it locked up at the police station in a box, which was sealed, and had a sentry placed over it. Next morning witness took the chatty to Dr. Smith, who gave him a letter to the Chemical Analyser to Government. The Commissioner of Police also gave witness a letter to the Chemical Analyser. Witness went to Jamsetjee Hospital and delivered the chatty and the letters to Dr. Ghaswalla.

Dr. Bhikajee Eduljee Ghaswalla, first assistant to the Chemical Analyser, said he heard the last witness's evidence. He received from him the chatty intact. The seals were on it. The chatty was opened in the presence of Dr. Barry and the witness. The analysis extended over nine days during office hours, and at night the viscera was locked up in a separate room. During the analysis nothing was done except under Dr. Barry's orders, which were strictly attended to. The analysis was conducted by Dr. Barry exclusively.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said the laboratory staff consisted of nine or ten persons, who moved freely about the laboratory. Nobody could enter without permission.

To Mr. Macpherson: The viscera, when not under operation, were never out of the custody of myself or Barry.

Mr. Harry Brewin, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he had charge of the investigation in this case under orders of the Commissioner of Police. Mr. MacDermott was associated with him in the investigation. Witness went with Hashum Ali to Stephen's stables on one or two occasions. On one occasion he went with him to the coach factory. At the stables, Hashim Ali, preceding Mr. Stephens and the police officers, walked into the dispensary, and with his stick pointed to a place in a cupboard, upon which Mr. Stephens made an observation. Mrs. Valladares was present at the inquest, and witness told Mr. Little about it. Mr. Little did not examine him. She did attend at the Police Court, but it was after the enquiry had been closed. She could not attend on the preceding day by reason of a death in her family. The Government Solicitor asked that her name should be included at the back of the indictment. Witness had visited the liquor-shop referred to in the case. In the middle room was an easy chair, as also ordinary chairs. A person sitting in the easy chair would be in view of a person on the bench in the shop. Witness noticed a doorway at the back of the shop, in the south wall of the innermost room. Nobody could pass by that door. It was permanently secured with bars and netting, and so was a window in the south wall. That was in accordance with one of the terms of the license. The object was primarily to prevent illicit sale of liquor after closing hours.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said he received on the 11th July a letter from Mr. Hemming about the arrest of Dr. Hyam, but did not reply to it.

Do you know that the police got possession of Fonseca's papers?—They either got or were given possession of the papers.

You are fencing with my question?—I am not, because I was not present at the time and cannot say. I am answering your question truthfully.

Is it your practice not to answer letters addressed to you?—Ordinarily I do, but on the occasion I had something more important to attend to. No notice of the exhumation of the body was given to the accused by me or by any one under me. The leaves of the barred windows in the liquor-shop are thrown open sometimes. Behind them is an cart and a chawl.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson, witness explained the position of the easy chair in the liquor-shop, and the benches and chairs. Nobody was accused of anything at the time of the exhumation. The accused was not arrested until after the result of the analysis became known to me.

Dr. Godinho, re-called, produced certain extracts from his books to show that he treated the prisoner.

Mr. Macpherson said that as a doubt was thrown on the witness's evidence, he proposed to call Dr. Easdon at the next hearing.

Mr. Russell asked for leave to see the accused in jail on Sunday.

His lordship said he had no control over the jail officials, but he might express an opinion that, under the circumstances, Mr. Russell ought to be allowed to see his client in jail.

Mr. Macpherson said he might mention that he proposed to defer his application in the extraneous matter against Mr. Hemming until after the disposal of this case.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

THE ALLEGED SWINDLING OF A EUROPEAN.

Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. George Simkins appeared to answer the charge of cheating preferred against him by Mr. William Davies under circumstances alleged by complainant in his information, already published. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Peace, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Peace applied for a short postponement on the ground that he was just instructed in the case, and had not received a copy of the information, which was a very long one. He thought a short postponement would harm no one.

Mr. Brown was prepared to follow any course which the court found convenient and proper in the matter. The application for postponement, he submitted, should be considered in conjunction with the application which he believed Mr. Peace would probably make for relieving the accused on bail. He would draw the attention of his Worship to what was alleged by accused on Thursday evening. Accused stated that they had removed their place of business, but the new address was never given to complainant. A promise was also made that the money would be forthcoming, but neither the books of account nor the money were handed over and therefore the prosecution were not in a mood to treat the application for bail in the same way as they did before. What Mr. Brown proposed to do was to record complainant's evidence, and Mr. Peace, might make his application for postponement to be prepared to go on with the cross-examination.

His Worship decided that complainant's evidence, which must sooner or later be recorded, should be heard first, and then Mr. Peace might make whatever application he should think necessary to make.

Complainant examined by Mr. Brown, corroborated the statement made in his information. He deposed that he served for twelve years in the Royal Navy as Quarter-Master and also in the P. and O. Company. He had been 15 years in Bombay, during which time he acted as stevedore's foreman. Seeing an advertisement in a local paper for a Godown-keeper, who was required to give a security of Rs. 2,000, he applied for the place. He had Rs. 1,500 in the Savings Bank, Rs. 450 was on his wife's name, and Rs. 500 he had at home. This in all made up Rs. 2,000, all the money he had in the world. In response to the application he was invited by Pen Luccum and Company to their office, where he saw accused, and a Parsee. His services were engaged on Rs. 120 a month, rising to Rs. 150. He gave Rs. 2,000 as security, and got a receipt for the same, in which it was stated that the money should be returned with interest at 6 per cent. if demanded by him on severing his connection. He attended the firm's godown daily until 26th September, but there were no goods at any time in it, nor was there any work for him to do. A young Hindu in the firm told him that he had seen a bailiff in the office with a warrant of arrest for Rs. 240, the amount of a tailor's bill. Complainant himself saw several Marwaris, and had become suspicious. On the 21st September he asked accused, to relieve him of the agreement, and let him go. By letter accused acceded to his leaving without formal notice. On the 22nd September it was arranged to pay complainant a month's salary and return him his deposit money. On the 25th ultimo accused gave him a draft post-dated to the 28th (a public holiday), and told him to take it to the Agra Bank. It was presented on the 26th, but was objected to on two occasions, once for not bearing the name of the bank, and the second time for incorrect date. The necessary alterations having been made, it was again presented, but the bank returned it with a memo., post-dated, insufficient effects." The accused firm subsequently wrote to him saying that as matters were not finally arranged they had written to the bank not to accept the draft. This was entirely false. He was then promised that the matter would be settled, but whenever he went to the firm he put was off with one excuse or another. Finally, on the 1st instant he went to the office and found the rooms open, furniture removed, and no one in charge. Complainant believed that the firm never had any business for him to do and they received his Rs. 2,000 when in pecuniary difficulties.

Mr. Peace reserved, the cross-examination and applied for a short postponement.

Mr. Brown asked the court to increase the amount of bail, as the accused had no means of his own and was supported by another person.

The magistrate ordered the accused to be liberated on his own recognizance of Rs. 2,000, and two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 30, compared with the Statement of September 21, 1895:—

	September 21.			September 30.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,73,22,321	14	5	1,81,21,035	6	8
Other Deposits, &c.	6,09,32,295	8	6	5,89,50,499	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,14,586	1	0	6,77,622	3	11
Sundries	22,34,496	7		22,21,738	14	6
Rs.	10,76,03,609	15	6	10,65,70,895	11	9
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	91,65,017	0	0	88,34,665	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	85,51,560	1	0	85,43,502	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,15,78,153	12	2	1,08,39,053	12	2
Credits do do.	1,12,90,753	1	9	1,16,84,747	14	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,80,99,845	11	3	2,84,67,328	0	0
Balances with other Banks	6,51,677	12	3	8,04,057	5	7
Bullion	4,256	11	10	4,256	11	10
Dead Stock	13,07,570	0	4	13,07,570	0	4
Stamps	9,663	6	4	9,549	12	4
Sundries	13,58,719	0	10	13,52,747	9	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,15,13,603	2	9	1,21,59,730	2	1
Do. at Branches	2,40,40,280	3	9	2,25,61,687	3	9
R.	10,76,03,609	15	6	10,65,70,895	11	9

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to September 30, 1895:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	7,98,713	Inc.
Do. at Branches	unchanged.	
Other Deposits	19,81,798	Dec.
Post Bills	1,63,036	Inc.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	3,39,410	Dec.
Loans	7,39,100	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,94,494	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	3,67,483	do.
Cash at Head Office	6,16,127	do.
Do. at Branches	14,78,573	Dec.

Mr. Sydney Grundy's new play, "The Greatest of These," was produced for the first time by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, at the Grand Theatre, Hull, on Sept. 13. It is a serious play, and a bold one. The four acts are a study of human character, without the advantage of stage artificialities to help the artists. The theme may not be entirely new, but the dramatist represents it under lights which are, at least, to some extent, fresh. The drama was throughout received with the utmost enthusiasm, and recalls were the order of the evening. At the end of the third act Mrs. Kendal appeared, after responding to two calls, and announced that Mr. Grundy would appear at the close of the play. There can be no doubt that an unequivocal success has been scored, for, though action be absent, the brilliant dialogue, the caustic wit, and scathing satire will fully compensate for any shortcoming in the former direction. At the conclusion the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and Mr. Grundy, as well as the company, had to respond to calls. Mrs. Kendal, in a neat speech, thanked the audience.

THE JACKSON HALL AT PALANPUR.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING.

PALANPUR, Oct. 3.

Yesterday was a gala-day in Palanpur. At about 4 p.m. carriages and shigrams besides pedestrians were seen wending their way to the Superintendency compound. The occasion was the laying of the foundation-stone of the "Jackson Hall," for which purpose a gathering was held under a large shamiana that was pitched up by the Durbar in the said compound, and decorated with numerous flags, bunting, and evergreens. The gathering was a representative and influential one, and consisted of the elite of the city. After all had taken their seats, His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji, K.C.I.E., Diwan Saheb of Palanpur, and Colonel Jackson arrived at the shamiana. The Imperial Police sowars and his Highness' bodyguard, who were drawn in the front of the shamiana, presented arms and all present stood up till both of them had taken their seats on the silver sofa. His Highness was accompanied by Prince Tale Mahomed Khanji, Heir-apparent, and the younger Prince Jawer Husen Khanji, his Bhayads some of the Thakores and Patawats. Among the Agency officers were present Rao Bahadur HarilalLallubhai, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Gangadhar, Rao Saheb A. S. Tambe and Mr. Motilal Ruttonji.

Rao Bahadur Dullabhji D. Ved, Minister of Palanpur, opened the proceedings by the following speech:—Colonel Jackson, and Gentlemen,—At the desire of his Highness the Dewan Saheb, I take the liberty of briefly addressing you on this auspicious occasion. I need not dwell upon the object of our assembling here this evening, as you all already know it very well. The hall which his Highness has kind-heartedly and generously undertaken to construct here for the comfort and convenience of the people attending the Superintendency Offices on business, and who have to wait before it is done, could be given no other better name than that of the "Jackson Hall." It is no doubt a matter of unfeigned delight to his Highness in particular, and to us all in general, to connect with it the cherished name of our present highly popular and esteemed Political Superintendent. Such a hall has been found to be a great desideratum in this compound, as large numbers of suitors, complainants, witnesses and other applicants frequenting the Superintendency Offices have no other shelter, very often, but that afforded by the shades of some trees. The accommodation that the building will provide will therefore prove to be a really benevolent boon and a sterling blessing to these people. The nicely made design which has been placed on the table just before us will show that the hall will consist of three spacious compartments. The middle one will be made 30 x 16 feet and the side ones 16 x 16 feet each, that is square in their admeasurement. Excepting on the back wall there will be a verandah on the three sides. It will measure 8 feet in breath. It is also proposed to have the floors of all the three compartments and the verandah paved beautifully and strongly. The verandah pillars if possibly will be made of white Dhrangadhra stones. Over the main entrance of the hall it is contemplated to have a nice clock to add to the beauty of the building, and also to tell time for those whose business may require punctuality. Of the minor details of the materials that will be used for the building I need make no mention. Suffice it to say that first class materials and the best workmanship of Palanpur will be employed to make the hall a substantial building and an ornament in this compound as well as an enduring memento of Colonel Jackson's good name and his Highness' generosity. The weary and the poor who will find shelter therein will bless both for the convenience and rest the building will afford, and it is hoped the sum of Rs. 6,000 which it is estimated to cost will undoubtedly be considered to have been benevolently given by his Highness and utilised. The fact will give his Highness personally a rare and unique satisfaction and will carry its own reward. I beg to tender his Highness' best thanks to you, Colonel Jackson, and all the gentlemen present here for the trouble they have so kindly taken to partake in this interesting ceremony. With this prelude, I now request Colonel Jackson on behalf of his Highness, to lay the foundation-stone of the Jackson Hall.

The above speech was followed by its translation, which was given out for the benefit of those who did not know English by Mr. Odhavji Ghellabhai, Appeal Judge of Palanpur.

The assemblage then repaired to the foundation, wherein a white stone was already put in with a cavity carved out in its middle. Colonel Jackson then placed in the cavity a copper cylinder containing the current coins and the last issues of the Bombay dailies, and laid another stone over it with chunam by means of a silver trowel. This done he declared the first stone of the "Jackson Hall" well laid. The finishing of the ceremony evoked cheers after cheers from the bystanders, wishing prosperity and happiness, as also long life to his Highness and Colonel Jackson. The party then returned to the shamiana to hear Colonel Jackson deliver an excellent speech, which was listened to with marked attention and frequently applauded by the audience. The speech ran as under:—

Your Highness, Mr. Dullabhji, and Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to meet you all here this evening, and to accede to the request of his Highness that I should lay the foundation-stone of the new "Waiting Hall" which is to owe its existence to his Highness' generosity. Ever since I have been in Palanpur I have been concerned about the insufficient accommodation afforded by the office buildings in this compound. There has not only been difficulty in providing comfortably for the actual establishments—difficulty, which will, it is true, be diminished when the new Record Room is finished—but, as Mr. Dullabhji has remarked, there has never been any decent place in which persons coming up to the bungalow on business might wait in comfort. The humble classes have been accustomed to lie out under the trees, and even in the case of gentlemen there has been no better choice than to take a seat in a office verandah, crowded with boxes and other things, or a chair out under a tree in the compound. In wet weather the crowded office verandah has been the only shelter available for all classes. This was all very inconvenient, and in a manner inhospitable, because if you make a man wait for you, it is only suitable that you should give a place to wait in. But what was to be done? The Bombay Government have many other objects of interest on which to spend money, and our Local Fund already has to bear many burdens. There seemed to be no way out of the difficulty, when, all of a sudden, his Highness the Dewan appeared on the scene like one of the good fairies of the old story books, and changed the face of the situation. Waving his magic "silver" wand he has uttered the necessary words of authority, and now we shall see rising from the ground—not, it is true, a Fairy Palace—but something more useful to us under the circumstances, viz., a comfortable and good-looking waiting hall, which is to supply the very want we felt. Mr. Dullabji has so graphically described the design and object of this building, that I need not refer to it in detail. Suffice it to say that all who are brought by business or necessity into this compound will have the right of entry into some part of this building. No one will be subject to any disability. One man's case will be as good as another. No appeal for admittance into this building will be "time-barred." Even the man without a "locus standi" will at any rate have here a place where he can sit or lie down in comfort. "Rest and be thankful" will be the motto of this new hall. Here, in the long hours of the hot weather I can fancy the "poor petitioner" going comfortably to sleep at half-past ten in the morning, to be awakened at 5 p.m., to be taken up to the bungalow. In the propitious atmosphere of this hall, what rosy dreams may not come to him of hopes realised, mortgaged fields restored, and local enemies triumphed over! In this way many a "castle in the air" will be built over these foundations, which we are laying to-day. As we have no architect in Palanpur, the design of this hall has been a matter of some anxiety. The different suggestions have been freely discussed, and the best adopted. To all who have lent their assistance, thanks are due. We have still one power to propitiate—viz., the monkeys of Palanpur. We hope that they will leave our tiles alone—the new Mangalore tiles, which are to be introduced into Palanpur for the first time. And now I must thank his Highness on behalf of myself and all those concerned, including the officers, who will succeed me here, for this very substantial addition made to the establishment of this Superintendency. This action on his part has been on a par with his known generosity. I hope that his life may long be spared, so that he may add to the good things which he has already done for his State, and that he may have fresh opportunities to manifest that devotion and loyalty to the British Government, which has always been a salient point in his Highness' character. With this I will wish success to the Jackson Hall. Rao Saheb Tame then gave the Gujrati version of the above. The customary distribution of 'pan-sopari,' attar and flowers terminated the proceedings, after which the gathering dispersed, highly pleased with what they had seen and heard.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 28th September 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752				...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	31,976	31,880	96	...	...	10,892
Goods	53,430	71,577	...	18,147	...	1,92,778
Other earnings	6,739	6,461	278	...	...	1,805
Total for week	92,145	109,921	...	17,776	...	...
Aggregate ...	8,85,087	10,90,562	...	...	...	2,05,475

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20th SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Capt. H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of 20th September, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 3-30 a.m. on Sunday. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Badcock, Lieut and Mrs
Boteler, Mr R
Bostock, Mrs
Booth, Mr and Mrs
Bethell, Capt H
Barton, Mrs
Billington, Miss
Bowen, Mr G
Benson, Mr and Mrs
Cohen, Mr S
Cullen, Mr
Coll Mr
Cassim, Mr
Day, Lieut A G
Dickens, Rev Mrs and infant
Englebright, Mr and Mrs child and infant
Edwardes, Mr and Mrs
Evans, Mr
Furneux, Mr
Giles, Mrs child and infant
Gunn, Vety-Capt and Mrs
Gaisford, Col and Mrs
Humfres, Mrs
Legg, Mr T C
Lees, Mr R C
Lumsden, Mr
Marks, Mr W
Measures, Mr
Maidment, Capt and Mrs and sister
Milne, Lieut
Ozzard, Mrs and 2 children
Renouf, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Mr and Mrs F
Spencer, Mr and Mrs
Wilmot, Mr Eardley
Watts, Lieut
Williamson, Mr

From Brindisi.

Amos, Mr R
Billing, Mr and Mrs
Bowley, Capt
Bapty, Mrs and 2 Miss
Bainbridge, Brig-Surg-Lieut
Beattie, Mr
Briggs, Maj
Baillee, Mr and Mrs
Corbett, Lieut-Col
Clark, Mr
Clark, Col
Campbell, Mr H
Carr, Mr and Mrs
Douglas, Capt M
Fegan, Dr
Fegan, Mrs
Fullerton, Mr and Mrs
Giles, Surg-Major
Gurdon, Lieut B
Gezzel, Mr Van
Hay Mr A
Hutchinson, Col
Hassan, Mr S
Howell, Mr A
Ivens, Mrs S
Irving, Maj Bell
Inglis, Mr and Mrs
Kirkpatrick, Capt
Kennedy, Mr R
Kettlewell, Mr
Kay, Mr A
Lyle, Mr J C
Leggett, Mr C B
Lyle, Mr D
Lawson, Miss
Maynard, Mr and Mrs
Moss, Maj A
McNair, Mr and Mrs
Naish, Rev H
Norman, Mr C
Pearse, Mr H
Pringle, Major
Rendell, Mr H
Robertson, Capt D
Swaine, Surg-Lieut and Mrs and child
Smith, Capt J
Strachen, Mr R
Saunders, Mrs
Storopulo, Mr
Smith, Mr M
Tryon, Miss
Younghusband, Capt and Mrs
Wren, Mr
Walsh, Mr and Mrs
Walton, Mr G
Whitby, Col and Mrs
West, Mr J D

From Malta.—Canana, Lt
From Aden.—Montreson, Lt F C, R N

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The week at home, and abroad, too, for that matter, has been uneventful; and such events as have to be recorded are largely of an unpleasant character. As the Edinburgh steamer Iona was nearing the mouth of the Thames on Monday morning a fire broke out near the ladies' saloon and destroyed the lives of six passengers and a stewardess. Lord Beaumont was killed by the explosion of his gun while getting over a stile on his Yorkshire estate; and other fatal accidents, almost as varied as they are numerous, are reported from different parts of the country. The trial of the boy Coombes for murdering his mother at Plaistow; a few suicides; the death of a wealthy widow from alcoholism—these help to swell the painful list.

The Duke of Devonshire has broken the holiday silence by two speeches, on agriculture and the Poor Law respectively. The sound of politics, however is not to be heard in the land—excepting Ireland, of course, where it has arisen chiefly from the crashing of windows and collisions between rival mobs. The Limerick election, as will be seen, resulted also in a small Anti-Parnellite majority.

The lack of speeches gives letter-writers an opportunity of which they are taking full advantage. Among the mass of correspondence on a multitude of subjects appearing in *The Times* from day to day may be mentioned letters by Mr. Gladstone on bimetallism, by Mr. Loring and several others on the relations between our colonies and our navy, by Mr. Arthur Clayden on the desirability of State-aided emigration, by Mr. R. Collinson on the latter days of our great painter Turner, by Sir H. T. Wood on the next Paris Exhibition, by General Haig on the opportunities of Christianizing the Sudan, and by Mr. Saldanha on the treatment of Indian coolies on colonial plantations.

The Naval and Military news include a speech by the retiring Commander-in-Chief, of the battle-ship Majestic's trials; of the launch of a new torpedo-boat destroyer, and of experiments with the Durr Portable lights.

Under Ecclesiastical Intelligence there are reports of the Archbishop of York's remarks on socialism, the inauguration of the Bishop Goodwin memorial in Carlisle Cathedral, a Roman Catholic pilgrimage to Glastonbury, and the replacing of St Michael's bells at Coventry.

Of sport or the drama there is little or nothing to say this week; but the end of the Festival at Gloucester and the beginning of that at Cardiff deserve notice under the head of Music.

Turkey is reported to have practically conceded the demands of the Powers in regard to Armenia.

A French Commission to study the Commercial conditions of Southern China has left France. The new Chinese loan will, it is said, be issued in November.

Capt. Lothaire, who hanged Mr. Stokes in the Congo Free State, has been recalled.

A proposal has been made in the Press that the Pope should "ransom" Rome for the sum of £200,000,000.

The Spaniards are augmenting their preparations to stamp out the rebellion in Cuba.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. C. L. Showers, Indian (Ben.) S.C.; Lieut. J. W. C. Wood, H.M.'s late Indian Navy; Lord Beaumont; Col. H. R. Hibbert; Lt.-Col. G. W. Hughes; Lt. M. J. Deakin, R.N.; Rev. J. F. Smith; Mr. F. A. Thompson; Mr. W. H. Kirby; Princess Julie of Battenberg; Hon. Mrs. G. M. Yorke.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Sept. 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H Luson, B Cov
Mr G Ewing, B
Surg-Major T H Pope, M D, M Med Estab
Capt A G Hunter Weston
Lieut C Mackenzie
Surg-Lieut-Col O Baker, Med Estab
Engineer E G Venn

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut P S M Burlton, B., furl to April 5, 1896
Surg-Major P. J Freyer, B Med Estab, 6 mo M C
Mr A W Paul, B Cov, 4 mo furl
Mr J Denman, B Cov, 2 mo furl
Mr W O Clark, B Cov, furl to March 22, 1896
Mr E Muspratt, B, 1 week's extraordinary leave.
Mr A Peyton, B, 3 mo M C
Mr M King, B, 12 mo furl
Mr F L Reid, B, 4 mo M C
Mr W F L Bean, B, 3 mo extraordinary leave
Lieut F A Smith, 3 mo
Mr A Pedler, B, 2 days furl
Mr H R F Ash, B, furl to Dec 31, 1895
Mr H A Stuart, M Cov, 3 mo furl
Mr J N A Eaton, M, 4 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Capt G A Robertson, 3 mo
Capt H Brooke Murray, 2 mo
Lieut W T C Poole, 3 mo
Lieut O M J da Costa, 3 mo
Lieut R M Battye, 14 days
Surg-Capt H A Smith, Med Estab, 2 mo
Commander G A Lye, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col J Hill B
Lieut H T Dennys, B
Lieut C O Reid, B
Surg-Lieut-Col J F P McConnell, B Med Estab
Surg-Major F F Perry, B Med Estab
Mr C G H Allen, B Cov
Mr A W Paul, B Cov
Mr W G Jackson, B Cov
Mr J H Harrison, B Cov
Mr W H Lee, B Cov
Mr H A Crump, B Cov
Mr E Muspratt, B
Mr J J Henderson, B
Mr A Morse, B
Mr S C Roberts, B
Mr T McCann B
Mr F C Barnes, B
Mr S H T de la Courneuve, B
Mr F E Godfrey, B
Mr W B Tydd, B
Mr G Bowen, B
Mr H R F Ash, B
Mr E Long B
Mr J T B D Sewell, B
Mr H A Hoghton, B
Mr R Moore, B
Mr J T Rolls, B
Mr J H Robertson, M Cov
Mr G P Carless, M
Mr D G Hatchell, M
Surg-Major R Manser, Bo Med, Estab
Mr F A H Elliot, C I E, Bo Cov
Mr C E Frost, Bo Cov
Mr R Lambert, Bo
Col J S Hunt
Lieut-Col R A Gilchrist
Lieut-Col G W Deane
Major A W Proudfoot
Major A W T Radcliffe
Major W G Y te
Capt H T Vanderzee
Lieut F M Westropp
Lieut B Tivdell
Lieut A K Hudson
Lieut H G P Beville
Lieut M Henman
Brig-Surg Lieut-Col James Arnott, M D, Med Estab

Lord Beaumont's death, from the accidental discharge of gun a whilst he was getting over a stile, has occasioned the very keenest regret in social and military circles. He was forty-five years of age, had seen service in various parts of the Empire, and only last week went to Southampton to see some old comrades off to India. Deep sympathy is felt with Lady Beaumont who is bereaved at a time when she herself is ill.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is not likely to make any tour before reaching Calcutta, and in all probability will not leave Simla till the very end of November.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

In the new number of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" M. Francois Charmes deals with the question of the Upper Mekong. He welcomes, like so many others, the extremely conciliatory, even friendly, tone of Lord Salisbury's declaration in the House of Lords as to the impossibility of making categorical assertions, or even holding categorical opinions with reference to a region so little known as that in dispute between France and England on the Upper Mekong. According to the summary of his article, given by the Paris correspondent of the "Times," M. Charmes's opinion is that the confusion which reigns in this matter is due to the varied interpretations given to the general expression of Kiang Kheng. Sometimes as it is used as meaning Kiang Kheng properly so called, and sometimes as Mongsin. "The first," says he, "is situated on the right bank of the Mekong and the second on the left bank, from which the English newspapers willingly conclude that the principality in question lies on both sides of the river. So be it. We recognise also that the same chief, prince, king, or call him what you will, governs Kiang Kheng and Mongsin, but he does so by titles perfectly distinct. One of his predecessors—it would be difficult for us to fix the dates, and, besides, that is of slight consequence—crossed the Mekong and settled at Mongsin, the capital of a group of cantons which bear the name of this locality. As Sovereign of Kiang Kheng he was tributary of Burma, and consequently he depends to-day upon the British Crown, but as Sovereign of Mongsin he depends upon the principality of Nan, which is incontestably Siamese.

"He did not take Mongsin by force, nor did he seize it by right of conquest. In order to settle there he formally asked and obtained the authorisation of Nan—that is to say of Siam; and this is a fact of which we should have no difficulty in furnishing irrefutable proofs. In this ambiguous situation the King of Kiang Kheng and of Mongsin has paid tribute to Burma and to Siam. Now, Burma means England, but Siam, at least, as far as the left bank of the Mekong is concerned, is France. We should be as little authorised to pretend to any rights over Kiang Kheng because its Sovereign reigns also at Mongsin as the English are to make pretensions as to Mongsin because the King of this country is also that of Kiang Kheng." The whole question, thinks M. Charmes, is thus perfectly clear, and certainly when explained in this way it has an air of extreme simplicity. But it is a pity that M. Charmes does not give us his proofs as to the relations of the King of Mongsin with the principality of Nan.

M. Charmes thinks that, in the presence of all that has happened since 1893, the shortest way out of the dispute is for each Government to cease talking about faits accomplished to return to the protocol authorising the departure of the Commissioners. He does not, however, disdain to consider these facts and to compare them. Thus, he sees a vast difference between the establishment of a military post at Mongsin by Lieut. Sterling and the gift of a tricolour flag to the King of Mongsin with the erection of a blockhouse. He says:—

The construction of a blockhouse on the left bank of the Mekong, and on territory our possession of which was not contested, since we were asked to cede it for a buffer State, was strictly within our right. That our agent was right or wrong in erecting a blockhouse just when he did we do not know, for we are not aware whether his security was menaced, but he may have believed that it was menaced after the occupation of Mongsin by the English, and therefore the precaution, taken probably without the intention of indefinitely perpetuating it could not seriously be brought up against us. As for the flag that our agent is said to have given to the King of Mongsin, it was not he who took the initiative of giving it, but the King, who asked him for it. And why did he ask for this flag? Yet again we do not wish to enter upon any polemic, but we content ourselves with a statement of the facts Even before the arrival of the Technical Commissioners of the two countries, at the end of 1893 Lieut. Sterling went to the King of Kiang Kheng (Mongsin) and intimated to him that he must pay tribute exclusively to Burma for all of his States. That is the primary fact. If it is contested we will prove it. Who could say that he did not deal a blow at the previous situation! The King was alone. Not one of our agents was with him. He did not receive from us the slightest counsel. He was the object of no outside suggestion. Yet he refused energetically to do the act prescribed for him. He preferred to break with Lieut. Sterling, to protest, and to withdraw into the jungle Then the English lieutenant withdrew also, the King returned, and it was then that he asked our agent at Kiang Kheng for a flag, which would affirm, as far as Mongsin was concerned, his relations with Siam. Our agent, without consulting anyone, gave the flag. We do not judge this act, but, even if we suppose it to have been irregular, was it very grave? Was it not enough to put in a complaint, instead of taking reprisals of an infinitely more compromising character? The English Technical Commission reached the spot before ours. Lieut. Sterling thought the occasion propitious to return to the charge against the unfortunate King of Mongsin. He threatened to seize hold of his States, he employed against him every sort of intimidation, he neglected no means to bring him to submit. Once again, and still without any sort of counsel, the King refused to yield. He renewed the struggle afresh and he still persists in it. It will be admitted that if there have been on both sides certain excesses of zeal, the most marked have not been on our side. This is the sum and substance of the whole matter. We do not hold the English Government responsible for all that its agents may have done, any more than we consider that responsibility for all the acts of its subordinates should be imputed to our Government. How difficult, or rather impossible, it is at so great a distance to direct and moderate the conduct of those on the spot, who, exposed to daily difficulties, extricate themselves as best they can, is obvious. The role of Governments is to restore matters to their proper basis, and Lord Salisbury well understood this when he uttered in the House of Lords that prudent and moderate language. As for us, we ask only one thing—namely, the re-establishment of the situation as it existed on Nov. 25, 1893, the day when the protocol was signed. This having been done, the two Governments will study the reports of their technical agents, and the accord between them will not be then so very difficult.

M. Charmes urges that the fact that the upper waters of the Mekong are not navigable is a fortunate thing for both countries. "Excellent as a frontier, it is useless as a trade route (voie de penetration)." Naturally he cannot resist the temptation to cite the authority of the "Times" Atlas, which he considers "parfait" in support of his opinion that sooner or later every one will be eager to accept this river as the inevitable and final frontier of the two countries

FRANCE AND SOUTHERN CHINA.

France is making the most of her position in Tongking and her new treaty affecting Southern China. The mission to China for commercial exploration, organised by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, has left Marseilles (the "Times" Paris correspondent reports). The head of the mission is M. Emile Rocher, who was not long ago Foreign Consul at Meng-tsze, in Yun-nan, and has lived for twenty-five years in China. The secretary-general of the mission is M Henri Brenier, and the doctor accompanying it is M. Deblenne, of the Marine. The mission include nine young men, five of whom are delegates of the Chambers of Commerce of Lille, Bordeaux, Roanne, Marseilles, and Roubaix. They are all picked men. The object of the mission is the study on the spot of the conditions of trade in the Southern and Central Chinese provinces. Its organisation gives special guarantees of its practical success One of its chief objects is to determine whether it may not be possible to turn aside the current of the immense trade—or at least a part of it—which at present passes by the Yangtze-kiang to Shanghai into the new channel of the Red River and into the land routes which converge at Chungking through Yun-nan-fu. The mission sets out with the blessing of the Government.

NEW RUSSO-FRENCH CHINESE LOAN.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" telegraphs that a second Russo-French Chinese loan will be concluded in November next, whereby France will again find the money which Russia will employ. Trustworthy persons have informed the same correspondent that the German money market will again certainly be closed to this financial transaction. In connection with this loan the foundation of a Russo-Chinese bank, supported by French money, is mentioned, and the negotiations in respect to the affair have so far progressed that since the end of last week Russian financial plenipotentiaries are actually on the way to Pekin. The director of the St. Petersburg International Bank, M. Rothstein has again left for Paris, where, likewise for some days, the Russian Finance Minister, M. de Witte, has been stopping.

FRANCE AND THE MINQUIERS.

The Paris newspapers discuss the reported hoisting of the British flag on the Minquier Rocks between Jersey and St. Malo. Most of them call upon the French Government to refuse to abandon a group of islets situated almost within cannon shot of the French coasts. Others demand that the group shall at least be neutralised.

According to the "Libre Parole." M. Hanotaux, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has decided to open diplomatic negotiations with a view to obtaining a formal recognition of the rights claimed by France over the group.

The "Libre Parole" says that the investigation ordered by the Ministry of Marine regarding the reported hoisting of the British flag on the Minquiers has been carried out by the torpedo despatch-boat Sainte Barbe. The vessel found a flag-staff still standing, but the flag had been taken away. Proof was, however, obtained that the British flag had really been hoisted. The Minquiers Islands, which a section of the Paris Press claim to be French territory, lie twelve miles south of Jersey and eighteen miles north of France, and from time immemorial have been recognised as a British possession.

THE HANGING OF MR. STOKES ON THE CONGO.

ALLEGED FURTHER ATROCITIES.

The Brussels "Etoile Belge" states that the Government of the Congo Free State have sent instructions to the Governor-General to recall Capt. Lothaire in order that that officer may throw full light on the occurrences which led him to have Mr. Stokes tried before the court-martial which sentenced him to death.

It is officially announced that Capt. Lothaire will be called upon to furnish his explanation of the Stokes incident to Col. Wahir, Governor of the Congo, at Boma. Capt. Lothaire cannot reach the latter place for several months.

According to a Liege newspaper, Col. Wahir, Governor of the Congo, before starting for Africa, went to visit King Leopold at Aix les Bains in order to receive final instructions from his Majesty as Sovereign of the Independent State. The King ordered the Governor to give strict injunctions to all the Commandants of stations not to pass judgment on any white man, to postpone in every case the carrying out of the capital penalty, and to send the accused to Boma, where judgment will only be given after the strictest investigation.

Reuter's Agency learns from a well-informed correspondent in Berlin, who has access to the best sources of information, but although it is most difficult to obtain absolutely authentic details concerning the execution of Mr. Stokes, as the lips of those who know the real facts and are in the service of the Congo State are sealed, one thing is absolutely certain—namely, that Capt. Lothaire gave orders for Mr. Stokes to be hanged in the face of an emphatic protest from his Belgian colleague, Dr. Michaux, who was so indignant at the act that he demanded and obtained permission to leave the expedition forthwith. With regard to the proceeding at the court-martial, it seems that Stokes could not speak French nor Capt. Lothaire English, Dr. Michaux was the only person present who was able to converse with the Englishman in his mother tongue. Stokes pleaded earnestly, and in the most touching manner, to be sent to Boma for trial, but his prayers were not heeded by Capt. Lothaire, who gave orders that the execution should take place without delay. One notable fact about the matter is that Stokes undoubtedly came into the Belgian camp at the request of Capt. Lothaire, bringing with him all his trading books. Had he wished it, the Englishman could easily have disregarded the wish of the Congo State commandant, for he had with him a force amply sufficient for his protection. Apparently he was conscious of his innocence of any project to injure the Congo State. It is believed that the arms in possession of Stokes were intended for Arab chiefs occupying, not the Congo State territory, but districts on the other side of the Nile. When Dr. Michaux quitted Capt. Lothaire's camp he proceeded with a small escort to Stanley Falls, whence he sailed on the steamer Ville de Bruges for Leopoldville; and, on reaching Boma, he gave a full report of the incident to the Governor for transmission to Brussels.

Mr. H. D. Greene, M. P. for Shrewsbury, sends to the "Telegraph" the following extract from a letter written from Uganda on May 9, "by an English gentleman filling a high and responsible position," with reference to the case of Mr. Stokes:—

The accounts we get here of poor Stokes's death and the destruction of his men and property are truly most awful. I trust some public notice may be taken of the matter and a full account published. A young man I know will, called Kadia, the brother of a Motusi called Mpako, who herded the cows at Usambiro, has just been to see me. His story is that Stokes and about one hundred men marched some thirty days from Mpanis, the Belgian fort in which Stokes left the bulk of his caravan. I know some of the boys who went with Stokes—Samlo, Benji Mukulw, and Chassama. None of these boys or any one who went with Stokes, have returned to tell what became of him. One day those who were left behind at Mpanis saw a European coming with soldiers, and he said Stokes was dead, the stuff (ivory, etc.) in the caravan and all guns were his property now, and that the porters must be his men. The Wanyamwezi porters said they were Stokes's men and would follow no one else. Thereupon the European ordered his men to fire on them, and killed over a hundred of them. Kadia, when he saw this, came and threw himself at the feet of the European, and he tied him up, but at night he managed to escape, and got away to the English fort in Toro. The Belgian soldiers (Manyema) told him Stokes had been hanged by the Europeans. At first he did not believe it, but when he saw the porters who were faithful to Stokes being shot down he was obliged to believe it. I do hope the full light of public opinion may be turned on this matter. The Commissioner here has sent a letter to the Belgians asking for an explanation, as Stokes was a British subject. I know no cause that could justify such a horrible deed being done to a man like Stokes. No man, missionary, trader, or Government official, was more widely known or more trusted than Stokes.

Reuter's Agency has received a further communication from Berlin on affairs in the Congo Free State. It says:—

Very much that passes in the Congo Free State is either never known in Europe at all or is published in a form which does not allow the real facts to appear. The Franqui Expedition lately had a sanguinary engagement, not with the Dervishes, as announced, but with the native allies of the Dervishes, and met with a severe defeat. The expedition consisted of 600 rifles, composed of native Sierra Leones and Houssas, and detachments of regular troops. Serving under Lieut. Franqui were your two British officers, Capt. Salisbury and Capt. Burrows (who had been serving with King Leopold's Commission since July, 1894), Sub-Lieut. Swinnefurd (a Swede), Nicolet, Devenyns, Gehot, and Frenet (who served in the Tonquin expedition). The force was supported by 3,000 natives. It started from Niangara, on the Upper Uel, half-way between the third and fourth parallels N., and close to 25 long. E., in February last. Having burnt all the villages on the route without opposition, the Congo State outposts were attacked, and this skirmish was the precursor of a serious fight. On February 11, at nine o'clock in the morning, the troops formed square just in time to sustain a vigorous charge from Bafuka's people, numbering from 400 to 500 lances. Sub-Lieutenant Frenet was killed outright, pierced with no less than twenty-seven spear wounds, and thirty-eight of the Houssas were killed in less than two minutes. Immediately after the defeat of the State troops by Bafuka, Ndoruma, a native chief whose post was about two days' march from the scene of action, massacred Captain Hansens, the Resident attached to the chief, a Belgian sous-officer, and the sixty soldiers forming his escort. About the same time an Englishman named Graham, who had served as a private in the Royal Artillery for twenty-one years, and who had accompanied Captains Salisbury and Burrows, was returning from Djabbir on his way to England when he was murdered by the men of Unguetra, a minor chief, in the latter's village, about four days' march south of Djabbir. He was speared to death and then eaten.

A "Times" telegram says:—

The semi-official "Journal de Bruxelles" publishes the text of a letter furnished by a Berlin correspondent. This communication, which is drawn up in the form of a document makes various charges against Mr. Stokes, including that of furnishing arms to the enemy when Capt. Lugard was in Uganda. It winds up with an expression of conviction as to Mr. Stokes's culpability. In reproducing the letter from Berlin on the situation in the Congo Free State, the "Independence Belge" comments very strongly on what it characterises as an organised campaign on the part of the English and German Press to inflame public opinion against the Congo Free State by means of alarmist reports gathered from doubtful sources. It invites those in authority to make use of its columns to refute any reports of such a nature.

According to a communication received through Berlin, the Belgians on the Congo have suffered some serious reverses in their encounters with the natives, and another Englishman, who had served 21 years in the Royal Artillery, was killed and eaten.

It seems that the Princess who is destined to link her fate to that of the young King of Servia only claims connection with a house of Romanoff through her mother (the *St James' Gazette* tells us). She is the elder daughter of the Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin by his marriage with the Grand Duchess Anastasia, only daughter of the Grand Duke Michael, great-uncle of the reigning Czar. The Duchess Alexandrine completes her sixteenth year on Christmas Eve, and inherits not merely the name but a share of the beauty of her great-grandmother, the sister, of the old Emperor William I. Of her Heine wrote:—"This brilliant majestic picture of womanhood, seated high on a noble steed, fleeting past, followed by a glittered retinue, that is—our Alexandrina." The aged Grand Duchess died about three years ago, just before attaining the patriachal age of ninety. According to the gossip of the Continent this match has been brought about chiefly through the kindly offices of the Grand Duke Sergius, who will shortly visit Queen Nathalie at Biarritz to arrange preliminaries.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child. it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

Mr. Francis H. Skrine, F. S. S., Officiating Collector of Sea Customs, Calcutta, writes to the "Times" under date August 27, as under:—Sir,—The re-imposition of the duties on cotton goods has evoked a storm of disapproval in the producing districts at home. The opposition is about to take a definite shape, and will be directed by an organisation with parliamentary influence and all the devices known to agitators at its command. The defence is proverbially weaker than the attack. In this controversy the disproportion is more marked than usual by reason of the vast difference in the resources of the contending parties. To a solid phalanx inspired by self-interest, the most powerful motive known to human nature, and able to make itself heard both in Parliament and without, we can oppose only a disjointed body with few things in common, divided in counsels, and ignorant of the machinery of political warfare. Here public opinion and representative institutions exist only in embryo; and in spite of all that has been said of late as to the increased speed and punctuality of communications with India, it is still a very distant country, and the echo of events there falls faintly on the English ear. Hence statesmen with elastic consciences and an eye to the main chance find it easy enough to treat us as a "quantite negligeable."

Again and again have our interests been sacrificed to the exigences of party warfare or the home exchequer. Those who are on the side of truth and justice have found a powerful ally in the "Times." It is not the first occasion, on which you, sir, have entered the arena as a champion of the weak against the strong, and have carried the day in spite of tremendous odds. But warfare demands munitions, and facts must be supplied enabling the public to form a correct judgment on the issues before it.

Manchester, to give the word an extended sense, alleges that the cotton duties infringe a principle of free trade by operating as a protection to Indian producers. Free trade resembles liberty as apostrophised by Mme. Roland, for it has been made an excuse for many of those blunders which are worse than crimes. In this case, however, the fetish does not come into play at all. Cobden himself did not disapprove of the taxation of manufactured goods, provided that its object were purely fiscal. That India stands in urgent need of money no one who has considered Sir James Westland's last budget can doubt; and it will be not very difficult to prove that the duties on cotton wares levied at Indian ports are not protective.

Had the reverse been the case, a permanent shrinkage in the volume of exports from Manchester must have resulted from their operation. Such is the inevitable consequence of a really protective tariff. Now, on examining the recent statistics of exports of cotton goods from Manchester, what do we find? A temporary check following on the imposition of the duties succeeded by a recovery to something more than the normal volume. The first was inevitable. It is never possible to discount the immediate effect on markets of any fiscal change, and importers invariably contract their operations in such cases until they are in a position to gauge their position and the probable future of the trade in which they are embarked.

The following statement compares the exports of plain and coloured cottons from Manchester to Calcutta during each of the years 1893-94-95. The last six ciphers, as well as fractions, have been omitted. The unit is, of course, the standard yard.

Month.	1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Plain.	Coloured.	Plain.	Coloured.	Plain.	Coloured.
January	59	6	93	11	66	4
February	47	6	100	15	49	2
March	64	6	95	13	62	3
April	44	4	81	14	54	2
May	69	8	56	9	71	7
June	77	6	72	10	73	8
July	85	12	79	12	95	9
Averages....	63	7	82	12	67	5

So much for Calcutta, the port in which I am personally interested. Let us now glance at the exports from Manchester to the four principal ports of the empire. My figures are taken from the monthly circular of Messrs. Stables, Straker and Co., who are generally regarded by the trade as trustworthy guides. They appear to include exports down to the end of the first week in August; hence they do not exactly tally with those recorded by the statistical branch of my office. As in my previous statement, millions are omitted and yards understood.

Ports.	Average of five years.		Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1895.	
	Plain.	Coloured.	Plain.	Coloured.
Calcutta	492	55	459	37
Bombay	234	83	218	58
Madras	45	16	64	19
Rangoon	18	9	25	9
Total.....	789	163	766	123

Thus the temporary depression has been filled up, and Manchester has no reason to fear the effect of the cotton duties. The fact that a revival of trade has set in is admitted in the last report received here of that very useful and energetic body the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. In the face of these stubborn facts who shall say that our export duties have the faintest flavour of protection?

LORD LONSDALE AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

A representative of the Berlin "Tageblatt" has had an interview with Lord Lonsdale, who spoke in most eulogistic terms of the performances of the German army as displayed at the recent manceuvres. The infantry Lord Lonsdale decribed as the best in the world, though he was unwilling to acknowledge that the cavalry was better than that of the British army, except as regarded the quality and the training of the horses. Taking all in all, the German army was the finest in the world.

In conclusion his interviewer requested Lord Lonsdale's opinion of the German Emperor. Lord Lonsdale, after remarking that he would try to be impartial, said this his admiration for the Emperor was boundless. He was an "extraordinary" man in every respect. His comprehension, his energy, his mastery of all subjects which roused his interest, his memory, and, above all, his foresight, were such as were only found in a genius. His detailed knowledge of all matters connected with the army was astounding, and on other subjects, such as sculpture, painting, etc., he was equally at home. Lord Lonsdale then related two interesting instances of the extent of the Emperor's information. While inspecting the harbour and docks at Portsmouth his Majesty perceived a German ship laden with wood, and to the intense astonishment of those present he was able to tell them that it had come from Norway with so many tons of freight, and he also knew whither the vessel was bound. Again during the manœuvres, Lord Lonsdale was on one occasion with a group of officer who were vainly trying to discover the exact position of a certain regiment. Lord Lonsdale informed them where it was, and, on being asked how he knew, replied that the Emperor had told him.

"I am convinced," continued Lord Lonsdale, "that the Germans do not appreciate sufficiently the genius of the Emperor, because they have no opportunity of observing him closely. When he assumed the reins of government some anxiety was felt abroad because of his temperament and his youth. But under his command the army has remained the best in the world, the peace of Europe has not been disturbed, and the prestige of Germany among the Powers is continually increasing He has in a few years succeeded in gaining high respect abroad, and especially in England, and all who know his keen intellect and his talented nature must be his warm admirers, and will corroborate my assertion that he is one of the most prominent men of all times If he has a fault it is his youth, and that is a fault which is corrected daily and often only too quickly. I consider that land a happy one which possesses such a Sovereign, and I am positive that one day Germany will do justice to the qualities of William II."

There would appear to be a society in Poona, says the *Hindu*, called the Agarkar Club, whose object is to support and advance the cause of reform; especially social reform, and naturally it feels annoyed at the short-sightedness and want of patriotism shown by some reactionary persons in that place who intend to oppose the Social Conference being held in the pavilion of the political Congress. The fatuity of this attempt defies all imagination. We have learnt of a certain king of England who on being driven away from his country by an outraged and justly indignant people, seriously meant to confound his opponents by throwing the Royal Seal into the sea! The foolishness of the English king is wisdom itself when compared with the unspeakable petty-mindedness of the Poona conservatives. If the Congress pavilion is not available, the Conference will be held in some other place, only the foolish opposition will make the attendance better, and the proceedings more lively than usual.

Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. I. B. Purves, Bengal Medical Department, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, has permission to retire from the Service on Dec. 4 next. The remaining extra pension of £100 a year will be allotted to him.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* wrote on Friday (Sept. 13):—I learn on good authority that a slight disagreement has arisen on the Armenian question between Great Britain on the one hand and France and Russia on the other. Both the latter Powers appear inclined to accept as a whole the concessions offered by Turkey in her last note, although they cover but a portion of the demands of the Powers. Great Britain, however, insists on two further demands, namely, that the valis and muttesarifs ("district prefects") in Armenia should be taken as well from the Christian as from the Mahomedan population, while the Porte desires Mahomedans only for these posts. Secondly, Great Britain demands that among the members of the Control Commission should be representatives of the Powers with the right of visitation, inspection, and immediate co-operation. A difference therefore is now pending only between Turkey and England, the latter having raised the above-mentioned two claims only in her own name, and not on behalf of France or Russia. In this stage the question was before the Porte addressed the last Note to the Powers. Ten days have elapsed since, but up to to-day Lord Salisbury, to the surprise of the diplomatic world, has not moved in the question. The latter now depends on the attitude of Great Britain.

It was reported on Sept. 12 that Russia had expressed herself satisfied with the Turkish concessions in regard to the Armenian reform scheme. This statement is premature, as the Russian Government has not yet made known its views. The Ottoman Ambassador in St. Petersburg has, however, announced that the Porte's proposals have made a good impression in Russian official circles, and have been declared by Prince Lobanoff to be capable of forming a basis for further negotiations. No reply has yet been received from Great Britain or Farnce. A Paris telegram says it is understood that the three Powers are still in accord in reference to the Armenian reform question, and there is no prospect of isolated action on the part of any one of them. From St. Petersburg it is reported that, although France and Russia continue to give their moral support to Great Britian, they show decided reluctance to entertain any idea of employing coercive measures against the Turkish Government.

A St. Petersburg telegram, dated Sept. 16, stated that news had reached there from a well-informed source that the Turkish Government had undertaken, in writing, to accept the proposals put forward at Constantinople by the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors for the solution of the Armenian question; but it was stated at our Foreign Office that nothing was known there of the reported acceptance by England, France, and Russia of the latest proposals of reform put forward by the Prote, in reference to the question of Armenia.

The sanguine view taken in Turkish official circles as to the course of the negotiations on the Armenian question is not shared in diplomatic circles in Constantinople. The acceptance of the Porte's concessions is thought to be doubtful, and Lord Salisbury's scheme for a mixed committee of control cannot be regarded as laid aside. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* repeats that the policy of Austria-Hungary on the question is in perfect accord with that of Great Britain and the other intervening Powers.

The *Politische Correspondenz* learns from Constantinople that the Sultan will propose to the Powers that the Turkish Minisetr for Foreign Affairs, beginning with the present occupant of the post, shall be President of the Armenian Commission of Control, and not, as was reported, the Home Minister, or some other member of the Ministry. This proposal is intended as a compromise between the demand of the three Powers that their Dragomans should have direct intercourse with the Commission of Control and the plan suggested by the Porte that intercourse with the Commission should take place through the Foreign Office, because if the Foreign Minister is the permanent President, and the Dragomans of the three Powers, as mentioned in the recent despatch to the Turkish Ambassadors in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, have access to the President of the Commission, every practical purpose will be attained, and appearances will be saved. The inspired correspondent who announces this intelligence declares with much emphasis that it is the earnest wish of the Sultan and the Porte to meet the three Powers by every possible concession, and thus to bring the Armenian question to a conclusion

Mr. Gladstone has revised, for the Anglo-Armenian Association, a report of his Chester speech for translation into French, German, and Armenian. This speech will be included in a collection of the publications of the Association chiefly from the pen of Canon MacColl. The French edition of this book will shortly be published in Paris by M. Jean Finiot, whose article, "A Martyred People," has attracted considerable attention on the Continent.

THE FIELD TELEGRAPH IN CHITRAL.

In the Mechanical Section, of the British Association Mr. P. V. Luke, Deputy Director of Telegraphs in India, read a paper on "the Field Telegraph in Chitral." He said the receiving instrument used was a sounder similar to the one used throughout India, only reduced in size. It was fitted on a base board, with a small Siemens relay and a key with connections so arranged that it could either be worked direct or as a local telegraph. A perfect portable battery had still to be designed. At present the so-called dry pattern was used. The unit of office equipment, or total needed for one field office, which included tents, &c, comprised seven mule loads, but it could be compressed to four loads if necessary, for an emergency and for temporary work. Telephone apparatus was always included. The line wire employed was of iron, weighing 300lb. and 150lb. per mile, and stranded hard copper wire, weighing 80lb. per mile. Light field cable was used for certain purposes. Poles, where possible, were utilised, but for bare country, iron poles were carried. They were of tubular sheet iron, in three pieces, fitting telescopically. The total hight was 18ft., and weight 40lb., the packages being 5ft long at twenty to the mile. They would carry three wires, one in a cap, the other two on insulators. The rate of construction depended on the transport labour and on the character of the country. In the Waziristan campaign, a single wire line was put up at the rate of nine miles a day for five consecutive days. Special arrangements for rapid repair were always made. For this purpose, it was necessary to have a telegraph office at every ten miles, with a trained line staff for the signalling. A staff of trained British soldiers were mainly used. These men were employed at other times at different telegraph offices throughout the country, usually where their regiments were quartered. The field telegraph formed a distinct department in the field, under a civilian telegraph officer. Shortly after the Malakand fight, by clearing the line right through to Simla, the Commander-in-Chief was enabled to talk direct to Gen. Low, and, in spite of heavy rains at the time, the communication was excellent. To give some notion of what was accomplished, it might be stated that a telegram dated Chitral Fort, May 19, was published in the London papers of the same date. The telegraph department also assisted in defending camps by running wires round the camp, so arranged that an alarm was at once given by the ringing of a bell in the quarter guard should a night surprise be attempted. In many other ways, it much aided and assisted the military authorities. Medals and decorations were given to the staff at the close of the campaign.

Prof. Percy Frankland, in an address on Pasteur's work, delivered before an evening gathering of the British Association on Monday, indicated that M. Pasteur was turning his attention to a subject of high importance to India. He said:—"The possibilities of securing protection by means of the serum of immunised animals extend even beyond the boundaries of infectious disease, for Calmette, in France, and Fraser in Edinburgh, have been able to gradually accustom animals to larger and larger doses of snake venom, and have found the blood serum of such animals endowed with the power of protecting other animals into which the venom is injected. When we remember that 20,000 of our Indian subjects perish annually from snake bites, and that the new method of treatment extends the prospect of saving many, if not all, of these, it is obvious that we are here again face to face with a subject of stupendous importance, and which affects us above all the other nations of Europe."

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stop decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

THE BRITISH LEGATION AT PEKIN.

A DALZIEL telegram from Shanghai, dated Sept. 15, says:—It is reported that Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has been sounded on the question whether he would accept the post of British Minister to China, rendered vacant by the transfer of Sir N. R. O'Conor. It is an open secret that Russia, France, and Germany, are willing that Sir Robert Hart should be the High Commissioner for the repayment of the Chinese loan, in addition to being head of the Customs.

The same correspondent adds:—I learn from an excellent source that several months ago the representatives of Russia and France, supported by the German Minister at Pekin, intimated to the Tsung-li-Yamen that the retention of Sir Robert Hart at the head of the Customs Administration was distasteful to their Governments, and they advocated his removal. It appears, however, that since then Sir Robert has succeeded in arranging terms for the continuation of his office acceptable to those three Powers. As regards the report of the probability of his being appointed British Minister at Pekin, there are many Englishmen here who consider him too much identified with purely Chinese interests to be suitable for such an important post.

THE POWERS AND JAPAN.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 17, says:—The German Government, which has for a time held aloof, has now decided to join Russia and France in the fresh steps which those Powers are taking with a view to hastening the settlement of the question of the evacuation by the Japanese of the Peninsula of Liao-tung.

Berlin, Sept. 19 ("Times").—I understand that the statement that Germany has decided to join Russia and France in measures to hasten the evacuation of Liao-tung is premature, as the negotiations on the subject are not concluded.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The question of the navigation of the Sungari River, between the Russian and Chinese possessions, has been finally settled (Reuter says), and from next spring a boat service will be made by the Amur Navigation Company.

THE KU-CHENG MASSACRES.

Shanghai, Sept. 16 ("Times").—Because the British Consul lacks the support of British troops at Ku-cheng or British warships at Fu-chau the Chinese are now making the inquiry into the recent outrages an absolute mockery—first, by releasing prisoners without consulting the Counsel; secondly, by issuing proclamations also without consulting him; thirdly, by stopping the flow of evidence; and fourthly, by evincing an entire indifference as to the possible collapse of the inquiry altogether.

Shanghai, Sept. 17 ("Times").—Seven prisoners were executed at Ku-cheng to-day in the presence of the Counsels. The gunboat Linnet has arrived.

Shanghai, Sept. 18 (Reuter).—Although the British Consul attending the Ku-cheng inquiry has experienced no difficulty in securing the punishment of several of the Chinese of the lower class who took part in the massacre of the European missionaries, the utmost efforts on his part have failed to induce the Chinese authorities to deal with the Viceroy and other highly-placed officials who are deemed responsible for the riot. It is believed that the British Government will insist on the proper culprits being brought to account, and will exercise pressure upon the Chinese Government to secure this end.

There is an undercurrent of uneasiness in the chief European Foreign Offices (says a London correspondent) as to the course events may take in the Far East in the immediate future. It is known that as soon as the Liao-tung affair is settled, Russia, with or without her two allies, will lose no time in bringing Japan to book about Corea. She looks on Japan, quite naturally, as even more dangerous in Corea than in Liao-tung. Japan's present position in Corea is, from an international point of view, wholly indefensible. Other Powers have independent treaties with Corea, and Japan has just compelled China to abandon her suzerain claims, so that Corea now stands independent before the world. Russia, I am assured, has determined to invite from Japan explanations as to the presence of her troops in this independent country. She has not the excuse of the British in Egypt, for we first invited the co-opperation of other Powers, and then, failing that, we went with a European mandate. If such a demand is made on Japan, it will in effect be a request to evacuate Corea also. And what will be the Japanese answer? The best-informed authorities are satisfied that however much Japan may fence and delay she will ultimately retire, for she is not in a position now, and will not be for many years, to enter on a contest with Russia in which the latter must win if she is to maintain her position as a Great Power. The Japanese Government will not enter into such a contest within any period that is worth taking into practical consideration now. But they will not quit their hold of Corea without a severe diplomatic struggle, and there is no knowing what contingencies may arise to favour them in the changes and chances of international politics. This is why the uneasy feeling I have mentioned prevails. It may be mentioned that the troubles of Japan arising from the internal condition of Corea seem to be endless. Count Inouye, who ranks with Count Ito, the Prime Minister, as a leading Japanese statesman, has been obliged to return to Seoul, whence the Prime Minister appointed by the Japanese has been compelled to fly. The Queen, against whose influence Count Inouye formerly fulminated a proclamation, is evidently too strong for any Japanese nominee. Popular feeling, too, seems to be violently anti-Japanese, so that what with internal commotions and external dangers Japan has need of all her statesmanship in Corea.

FRENCH DISASTERS IN MADAGASCAR.

AN INDICTMENT OF THE WAR MINISTER.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—The tragedy of Madagascar grows daily more sombre. The dangers of war are trivial when compared to the risks of fever; but the worst hardships of all are incurred by the invalids upon the homeward journey. The Shamrock and Concordia have recently encountered the autumnal horrors of the Red Sea, and no fewer than eighty-four disabled soldiers died from the heat. The cruelty of exposing Frenchmen, already debilitated by fever, to a scorching sun cannot be too brutally condemned, and the cruelty is the more damnable, because the Minister of War gave a solemn promise that no floating hospital should pass the Red Sea during the hot season. But another question yet is raised by the most recent scandal. Was it necessary, ask all the journals, in concert, to bring back the invalids at all? Would it not have been more humane to carry them to the sanatorium of Reunion, and let them recover in the genial air and at the famous baths of that island? This question has been put to the Minister of War again and again, and has always been met by evasion. Reunion, it was said, could not accommodate more than three hundred sufferers. But since Reunion has a population of 160,000, and its capital counts 35,000 inhabitants, there must be here some confusion of the facts. Moreover, says the Ministry of War, Reunion does not lie within our department; and the Minister of Colonies, in whose province is the island, refuses to make it a refuge for the sick and wounded. You are asked, in fact, to believe that it is the old story of jealousy and clashing interests. As the

EXPEDITION WAS RUINED IN ITS INCEPTION

by the dissension which parted the Minister of War from the Minister of Marine, so the death rate, you are told, is infamously raised by the obstinacy of M. Chautemps and the Ministry of the Colonies. Now, whether this be true or no, it is of equal discredit. If these two great departments of State are unable to work together, and by their jealousy endanger the lives of their countrymen, there is the Council of Ministers, to which appeal can be made. If, on the other hand, the Ministry of War asserts what is not true, why was not the aid of M. Chautemps summoned at the outset? One other excuse is put forward, which is in reality a still heavier condemnation. It is said that the cost of keeping the injured soldiers in the hospitals of Reunion would be nine francs a day. But as, according to the *Eclair*, the best hotel in the island is prepared to house and feed its guests for a daily rate of ten francs, one does not put much faith in the supposed tariff. And further, if the Minister of War cannot save the lives of his men at a cheaper price, then he should thrust his hand a little deeper into his pocket. When the Chamber meets, M. Ranc will ask a question and make an interpellation. But all the questions in the world will prove a poor solace to the dead and dying, and the Government is already so fiercely threatened with questions, that it is not likely to survive the dishonour of the recess. The truth is, the Madagascar expedition is regarded with shame by all patriotic Frenchmen, and there are even those who say that the Minister of War is anxious to despatch all the sick and wounded to their homes, that

THE DEATH-LIST OF THE CAMPAIGN

may not be unduly swelled. When once the soldiers are landed at Marseilles, insist these bitterest of critics, none knows what becomes of them. They separate in their several ways, and may die next week unnoticed and unlamented. But not even a Minister, at his wits' end, could be guilty of so monstrous a cynicism, and though there is nothing in this pitiful history to invite charity, one prefers to stretch one's charity to this poor limit of disbelief. However, the lives and comforts of the soldiers have been neglected throughout. They were plunked down in a swamp to die of malaria, without the solace either of quinine or tobacco. If they died, their few slender possessions were restored to their friends only after the uttermost farthing of duty had been exacted and the most troublesome examination of identity had been made. And now the sick are put forth to die in the Red Sea, or to reach their homes broken with fever and sunstroke. The admirable protests of the *Temps* and the *Eclair* have not been one whit overcharged. The unwisdom of the enterprise is obvious. A good general spares his troops, except at the gravest crisis. In Madagascar there has been no crisis, and never since the wharves at Majunga were shown impossible have the soldiers known aught save hardship. But responsibility cannot always be avoided. Some day the Ministers will face the Chamber, and the sin will be brought home to the meanest criminal. And yet an adequate punishment is impossible. Of what avail is an interpellation, when thousands of lives have been thrown away? The fault lies in the system. For as Governments are the bane of government, so Ministers of War were invented to hinder the proper prosecution of war.

BIMETALLISM AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

IN the Economic Section of the British Association on Sept. 13, Mr. W. A. Shaw made "a proposal for a system of international money." He held that the blow to the theory and practice of international trade had come, and must increasingly come, from the monometallic system. We were undoing the constructive work of centuries. Monometallism had partially destroyed one prime postulate of international trade—namely, freedom of employ and minting of the precious metals, and it was equally tending to destroy the other prime postulate—namely, freedom of trade; and that by means of the exchange difficulty. By the two combined causes we were unbinding or unloosing a real international system—one which bound the whole world in one complete circle—and were thereby reversing and letting slip all the advantage of the centuries of development which it had taken to build up that system. If the present situation of the currency question continued for a century it would sever the world into two completely independent and non-communicating circles—the silver-using East and the gold-using West. The one State to suffer by such a cleaving of the world asunder would be England, who would lose her Eastern trade. He pleaded for an international system which should be bimetallic in nature.

The Hon. George Peel then read a paper on "The Gold Standard." He said he had not come there to express the views of anyone except himself, and for that reason he had some hesitation in addressing so learned a body upon a grave question of public policy. But he presumed to plainly ask whether it would not be a foolish act to attempt to fix a price between silver and gold. Other nations, such as France and America, might excel us in many particulars, but it could scarcely be questioned that in regard to the conduct of public finance we had shown a sounder judgment than they. The interests of Imperial Britain were with gold, for we owned an immense stock of gold, and produced it in Africa and Australia. To lower the purchasing power of gold in respect of silver would not be a very brilliant effort of financial wisdom. The question whether there was enough gold for the purpose of our currency was scarcely arguable, for we were living in an age of gold. The evils attributed to the gold standard were imaginary, and the remedies proposed dangerous.

In the course of the discussion Mr. R. Barclay (Manchester) regretted that Mr. Peel had sneered at international agreements, and had adopted a tone scarcely worthy of the subject. Bimetalists had to endure many sneers and insults.—Prof. Edgeworth deprecated the slighting way in which Mr. Peel had spoken of fluctuations. There was really a need for compensating these.

Mr. F. J. Faraday (Manchester) exhibited one of the new British silver dollars for circulation in the East, as an object lesson on the effect of falling exchange in promoting Eastern and Argentine competition with British manufacturing and agricultural industries. The coin was practically the same as a British five-shilling piece, but it was supplied to the East at about 2s. 2d. for the payment of wages, rents, and other elements in the cost of production there while the English manufacturer and farmer were charged 5s. for it as a means of paying similar costs.

Mr. R. S. Gundry, at the afternoon session, read a paper on "The Menace to English Industry from the Competition of Silver-using Countries." Although England had had a single gold standard since 1816, all other countries continued to use either silver alone or both metals linked together as full legal tender money till 1873. Down to that year, therefore, gold and silver served equally as an international money. The demonetisation of silver, which began with Germany's adoption of a gold standard, had entailed a gradually increasing divergence in the relative value of the two metals. But though silver might appear in Europe to have shared the general fall, the position was different if we turned to the East. The standard there was silver, and its purchasing power over commodities had remained approximately stable. To an Indian, or a Chinaman, or a Japanese, his silver money represented the same value that it did twenty years ago. The English farmer who wanted a sovereign had to give two sacks of wheat where one used to suffice. But the Indian ryot who wanted a rupee had to give no more of his produce than before and his rupee would buy in turn as many of the necessaries of life as it would a generation ago. The effect had been to encourage the importation of foreign produce into England, and to render increasingly difficult the exportation of English industrial products to the East. The Lancashire manufacturer who wished to sell his goods in Asia was confronted with the converse difficulty. As the Chinaman's dollar represented to him unchanged value, he was not disposed to give more silver for his yarn or cloth than before, but whereas the dollar used to be worth 4s., it is now worth only 2s. 1d., so that the English manufacturer who used to get say, 10s., now got 5s. 3d. The effect had naturally been to check trade.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st September 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	100	....	800
Or per mile of Railway	40	6	....	46
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	5,574	1,319	52	6,915
Total for 12 weeks...	6,274	1,419	52	7,745
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	299	158	1	458
Per mile of Ry do.	18	9	......	27
Total to corresponding date do.	3,971	2,141	29	6,114

Increase for the week .... Rs. 342

Ditto to date .... „ 1,601

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st September 1895, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	76,000	1,43,000	4,000	2,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	165	310	9	484
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	9,13,959	12,48,781	44,595	22,07,335
Total for 12 weeks...	9,89,959	13,91,781	48,595	24,30,335
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	74,270	96,777	724	1,71,771
Per mile of Ry do.	161	210	2	373
Total to corresponding date do.	9,50,223	12,46,502	68,255	22,64,980

Increase for the week .... Rs. 51,229

Ditto to date .... „ 1,65,355

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st September, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	9,400	20	11,420
Or per mile of Railway	17	82	.....	99
For previous 11 weeks of half-year..	27,410	73,602	481	1,01,493
Total for 12 weeks...	29,410	83,002	501	1,12,913
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	722	374	11	1,107
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	9	.....	25
Total to corresponding date do.	7,174	4,905	241	12,320

Increase for the week .... Rs. 10,313

Ditto to date .... „ 1,00,593

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPT. 17.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt George B Preston retires on retired pay. Lieut Edward R Gordon to be Captain, vice G B Preston.

6th Dragoons—Lt-Col and Brevet Col Alexander C McKean, C M G, on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on half-pay. Major Andrew G Thompson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col A C McKean, C M G.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Capt H John Goold-Adams, C M G, to be Major, vice T F Ross, promoted.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt Reginald Hall retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Capt Hugh W B Johnson resigns his Commission.

Norfolk Regt—Super-Capt H J W McKennedy, to be Captain, vice W H Besant, seconded.

Duke of Wellingtons (West Riding Regt)—Capt B St J Le Marchant is seconded for service on the Staff. Capt Charles V Humphrys is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Essex Regt.—Lieut Col William Wood, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay. Major T. E. Stephenson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W. Wood.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut-Col the Honourable Keith Turnour retires on retired pay.

Highland Light Infantry.—Quartermaster and Hon Capt William Mackinnon is placed on retired pay.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt Gerard B H Rice to be Adjutant, vice Lieut A R Burrowes, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut H P Moulton-Barrett is antedated to Nov 7, 1894. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec-Lieut H C Macdonald is antedated to Nov 7, 1894, vice M McNeill, promoted. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut J Campbell, dated July 23, 1895, is vice A Sutherland appointed Adjutant, and not as notified in the "Gazette" of Sept 10. The restoration of Sec Lieut A Elphinston from half-pay is vice H. C. Macdonald, and not as notified in the "Gazette" of April 9.

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—Capt the Hon Arthur C E Somerset retires on retired pay. Lieut Cameron D Shute, from the Welsh Regt, to be Captain, vice the Hon A C E Somerset.

Army Service Corps Col Frederick FitzClarence Goddard is placed on retired pay.

Staff.—Col J D P French, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col H Kingscote, appointed to command the 43rd Regimental District. Col R S Liddell, from half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General vice Major-Gel H A Bushman, C B, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Major the Hon M G Talbot, Royal Engineers to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, vice Lieut-Col J K Trotter, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Capt E St C Pemberton, Royal Engineers, to be a Staff Captain at Headquarters, vice Major the Hon M G Talbot, Royal Engineers.

Royal Military College—Capt L E Kiggell, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be an Instructor, vice Major F Macbean, the Gordon Highlanders, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Inspection of Warlike Stores—Lieut T G Tulloch, Royal Artillery, to be a Second Class Assistant Inspector, vice Capt S G Horton, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Veterinary Department—Vet-Major Walter H Kemp retires on retired pay.

Brevet—The following Lieutenants-Colonels to be Colonels: W G C Halkett, Indian Staff Corps; W W H Scott, Bengal Infantry.

Memoranda—Col Turner Van Straubenzee, C B retired pay Royal Artillery, is granted the honorary rank of Major-Genl, in recognition of his services in the Army. Col T G Crawley, on completion of his period of service as an Assistant Adjutant-General Bengal, is placed on half-pay. The following officers are granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Lieut Col J A Miley, Indian Staff Corps, a Deputy Secretary, Government of India (Accountant General, Military Department); Lieut Col T F Hobday, Indian Staff Corps, a Commissary-General, India Lieut P P Langdon, Royal Artillery, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst serving with the Sierra Leone Artillery.

Indian Staff Corps.—Col Charles Swinhoe is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Indian Army—Lt Genl Henry Rowcand, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Major Gen Charles S Steward, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-General. Col Robert Morris, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major-General.

Major-Gen A H Utterson, C B, according to the "Broad Arrow," was offered the command of the Infantry Brigade at Malta, but has declined the appointment.

Major-Gen W J Gascoigne has left for Ottawa to take up the command of the Canadian Militia.

Col C J Burnett, C B, Assistant Quartermaster-General head-quarters, will obtain promotion to the establishment of General Officers in consequence of the advancement of Major-Gen Sir F W E F Forestier-Walker, K C B, C M G, to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Col H C Chermside, C B, Military Attache at Constantinople has been granted an extension of his appointment until Nov, 1898.

Col J Dawson, commanding the Regimental District, Belfast, will be placed on the Retired List when he will be succeeded by Col F J Graves, half-pay, late 20th Hussars.

The post of Commandant of the Royal Hibernian Military School, which becomes vacant on Nov 11, will, it is said, be offered to Col E Lee, late of the 1st Bn York and Lanc Regt.

Col F FitzC Goddard, A S C, will be placed upon the Retired List, from the 11th inst. He is succeeded at York by Lt-Col Dunne, A S C, who will be appointed D A A G, which post has been substituted for that of A A G. The rank of Colonel in the Army Service Corps will not be filled up, but an officer of the next lower rank will receive the higher rate of pay.

Major P. J. T. Lewis, Army Service Corps, has been directed to take up on the 1st prox. the appointment of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at the Curragh.

Major G. G. Grimwood, King's Royal Rifles, now second in command of the 1st Bn., has been selected for the command of the 2nd Bn., which is vacant by the recent retirement of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Keith Turnour.

Capt A W Martyn, Royal West Kent Regt., has been directed to take up on the 30th inst the Adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion at Blackheath.

Capt C I Hopkins, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Station Staff Officer 1st Class Ferozepore, has been appointed a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, vice Capt W G Hamilton, East Lancashire Regt, whose tenure of the post has expired.

Capt H Capel Cure, D S O, 2nd Bn, Gloucestershire Regt, obtains his majority in consequence of the recent acceptance by Major J H F Jacson of a half-pay Lieutenant-Coloneley.

Capt R U H Buckland R E, has been appointed Adjutant of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, vice Capt. S R Rice, who shortly completes his tenure.

Capt G B H Rice, Royal Irish Fus, has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Bn.

Capt R N Gamble, Lincolnshire Regt, has been directed to take up on the 1st prox, the appointment of D A A G at Cork.

Capt W D Ewart, Cameron Highlanders, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd Bn. at Inverness.

Capt R H W Tulloch, 1st Bn Yorkshire LI, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Bn at Pontefract, vice Capt R C Money, who vacates on Nov 19.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—E N Rolfe, to Repulse (Oct 10); A McLeod, C R N Arbuthnot, C H Adair, A W Chisholm-Batten, and H N Dudding, to President, additional, for study at the R N College (Sept 30).

Commanders—C H H Moore, to Victory (Sept 12); A C Woods, A J Horsley, S W A H Gray, L F G Tippinge, and A H D Ravenhill, to President, additional, for study at the R N College (Sept 30); L E Dick, for Coastguard at Ramsgate; H G Grey, for Coastguard at Plymouth (Oct 1); L S Dawson, to Orlando, additional, undated; W B Fawckner, to Majestic (N) (Oct 19); H Pearson, to Gibraltar (N), H R Robinson, to Achilles (N) (Sept 2).

Lieutenants—W Forbes, to Humber (N) (Sept 13); H McN Sperling (a) (R N R), to Melita (Sept 17); M Woollcombe, to Howe (G) (Sept 18); N Grant, to Melpomene (N) (Sept 16); J S Luard, H L Watts-Jones, G T F Pike, and C D S Raikes, to Comus (Oct 1); C Maclachlan, to Comus (Sept 19).

Sub-Lieutenant—W Speke, to Comus (Oct 1).

Midshipmen—E C H Stuart, to Endymion; A N Moore, to Repulse; E C Kennedy, to Blenheim (Sept 10); A C Fellowes, R R C Backhouse, J W Carrington, H L Boyle, M B Hamilton-Baillie, J M M'Hardy, and H Seymour, to Comus (Oct 1).

Naval Cadet—A E Dixie, to Nile.

Staff Engineers—E Hurst, H Hawkins, and J Shirvell, (Sept 21).

Chief Engineer—J H Pill, to Excellent (Sept 21).

Engineers—W J Graham and H J Coad, to Excellent (Sept 21).

Assistant Engineers—W A Dathan, Leighton, J E Moorshead, J P Good, A T P Read, and W C Johnson, to Excellent (Sept 21).

Surgeons—A E Weightman, to Haslar Hospital; F J Lilly, to Katoomba (Sept 13); W A Whitelegge, to R M Division, Portsmouth (Sept 23); R F Bate, to Briton (Sep 28).

Chaplain and Naval Instructors.—Rev J H Dougherty, to Victory; Rev H Backwell, to Active; Rev T T Griffiths, to Ruby (Sept 16).

Paymasters—A W Morell, to Melita; C Roach-Smith, to Sappho, (undated); F W Mortimore, to Comus; (Oct 1).

Asst Pmrs A J Dyer to Comus; A R Ireland, to Vernon (Oct 1).

Clerk.—C H Griffiths, to Wildfire (Sept 16).

Gunners—M King to Royal Sovereign (T); W Hutson, to Bloodhound (T) (Sept 10); C Hitch, to Mersey (Sept 17); G Reeves, to Edinburgh (Sept 21).

Boatswains—T McCarthy, to Colossus; C G Reypert, to Malabar, for quarterdeck duties; S G Staples and G Facey, to Tyne, for quarterdeck duties (Sept 10).

Carpenter—T Ellis, to Vivid (Sept 12).

Coastguard—Chief Officers J Gittings, at Portsmouth; F Pascoe, at Angle (Sept 27.)

Sore Throats

"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."

Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."

Sir George Johnson, M.D.

Condy's Fluid

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Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

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AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

HAS NO EQUAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, Influenza, and SORE THROAT.

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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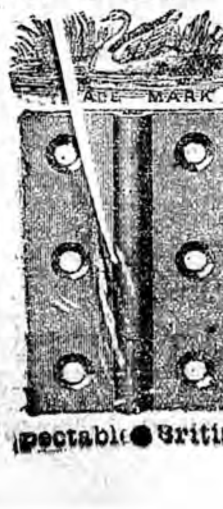

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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
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FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been applied to register at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicine for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 15037, and is of date 26th October, 1877. The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

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For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative,* an *Antispasmodic,* an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, e.g., Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Directors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chlorodyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Cholorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIRE, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
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GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS,
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
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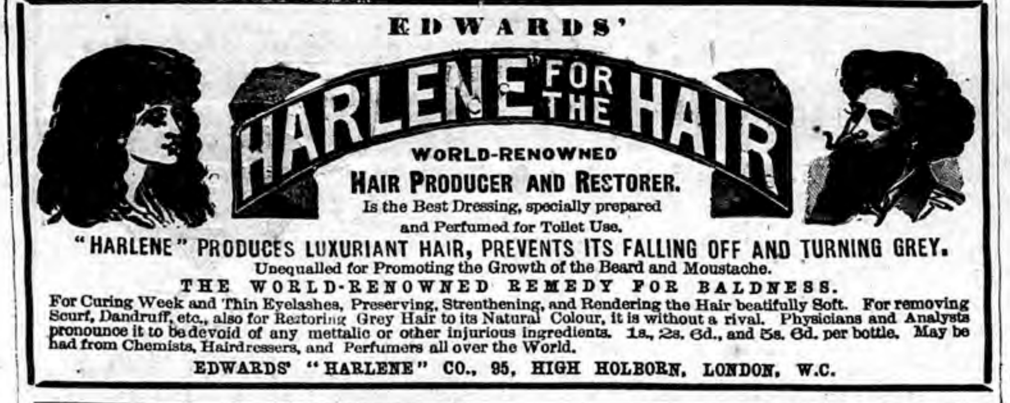
Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.



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HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Week and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strenthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College, London.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchant, London

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MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

THE PICKWICK
THE OWL
THE WAVERLEY

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

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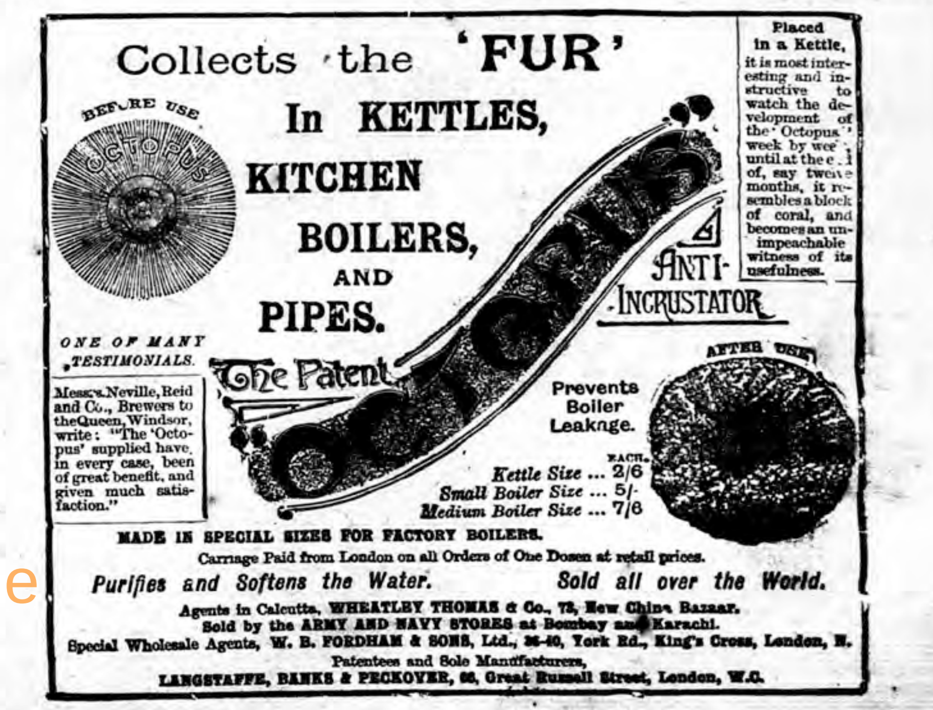
Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For Infants
Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.



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In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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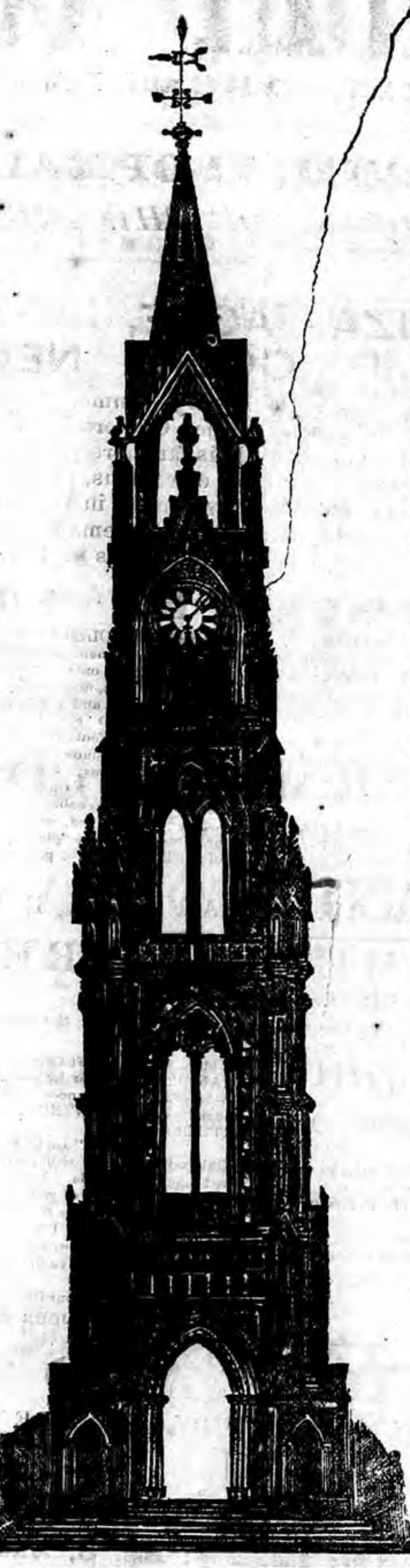
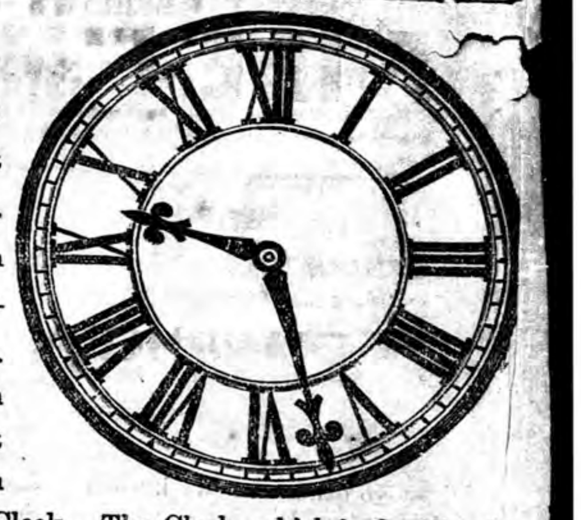


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



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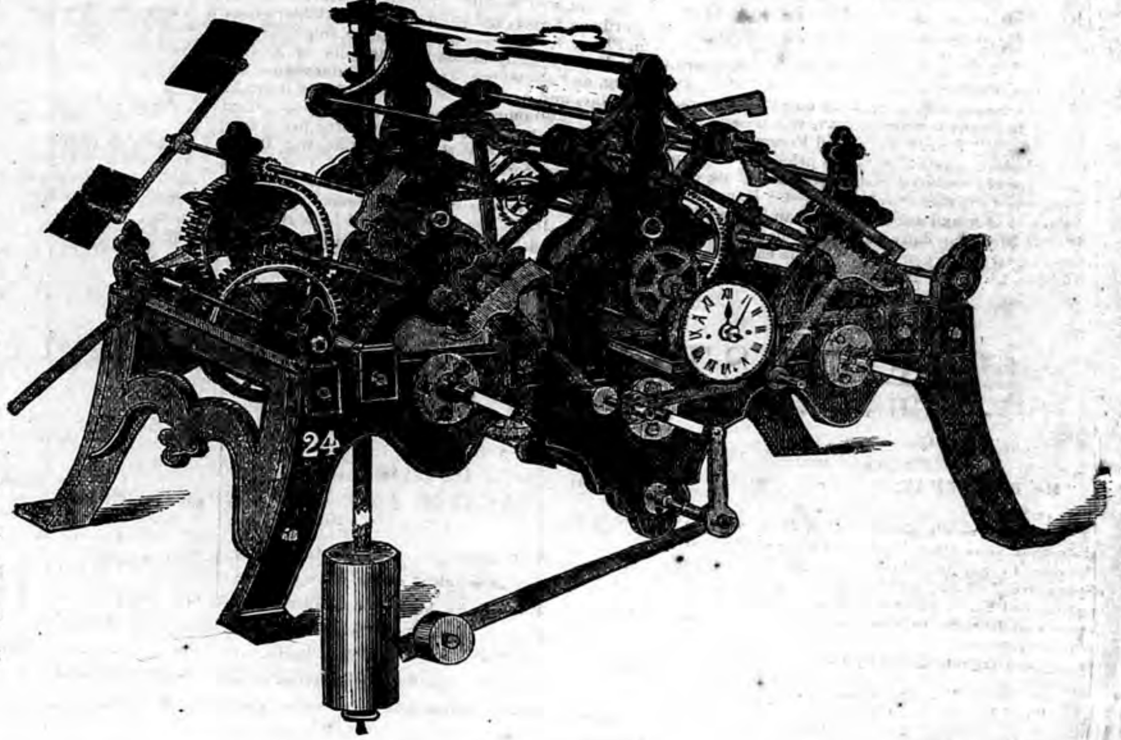

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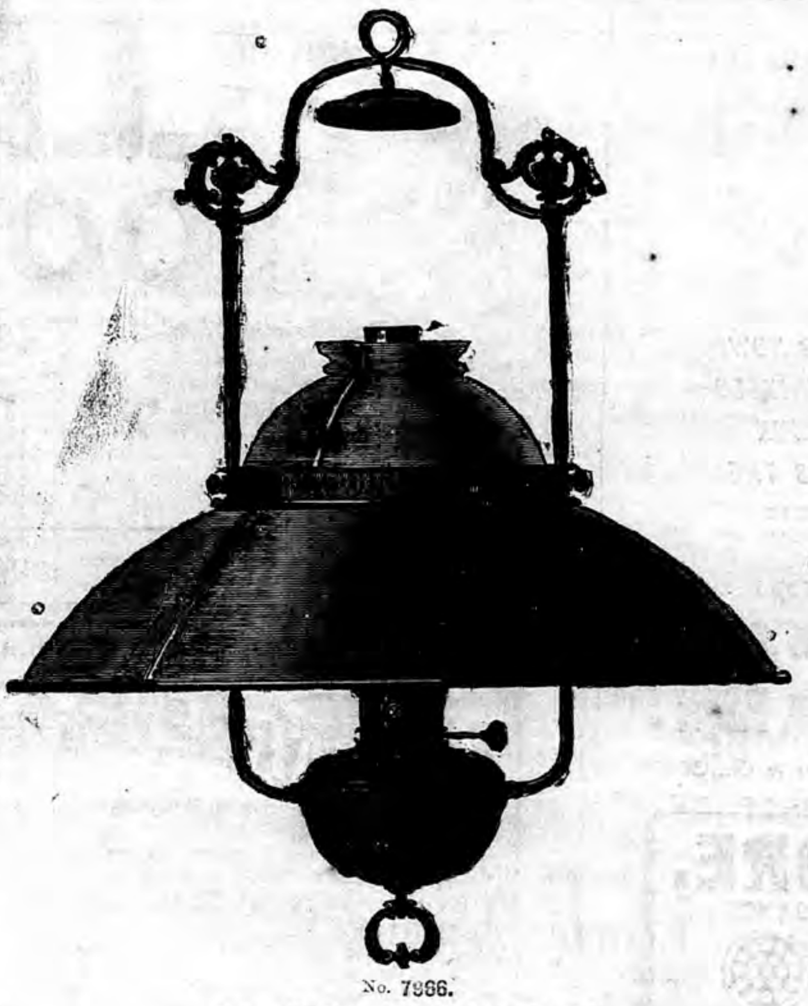

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